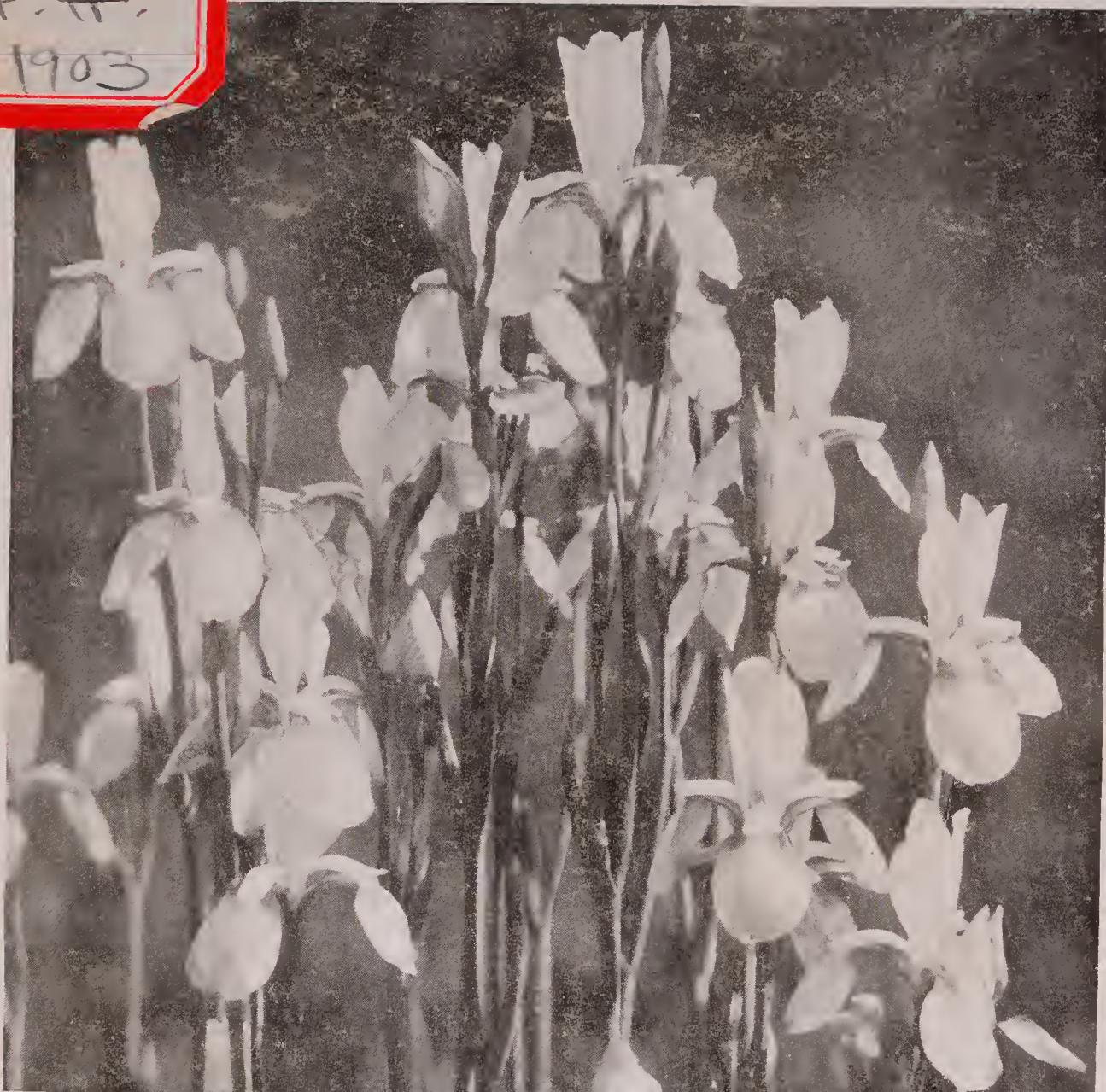


Horsford
F.H.
1903

1903



IRIS SIBIRICA, VAR. ALBA

HORSFORD'S NURSERIES

Fred'k H. Horsford

CHARLOTTE, VERMONT, U.S.A.

200

1903



Persian Yellow Rose. (See page 44.)



Ulmaria pentapetala fl. pl. (See page 34.)

Explanatory Notes

Hardy Flowers and Ferns are yearly growing in importance, and I am glad to expand my list to contain the numerous genera and species in demand everywhere.

It is to be understood that this list is not completed until my Autumn Supplement is sent out, about September 1. All who have applied for this list will also receive the Supplement at the season of issue.

Canadian Customers will please remember that the rate of postage to them is double that to any part of the United States, and that shrubs, trees and vines are not admitted from the States at all seasons.

Express rates on nursery stock are much less than on other ordinary matter. Ours is the American or National Express, and we can send as far as these lines go at very much reduced rates. To send 11 pounds from here to St. Louis costs only 35 cents, with 3 cents for each additional pound; 13 pounds to Chicago costs 35 cents, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each additional pound; 35 pounds may be sent to Boston, Worcester, Springfield (Mass.), Concord (N. H.), or to New York City, for 35 cents, and for each additional pound 1 cent will be added. Of course, when a package must go through the hands of more than one company, the expense will be greater.

My prices include boxing, packing—except in the case of Trees and Shrubs (see instructions under that department)—and delivery to my nearest freight, post office or express office.

Separate offers for free delivery have been added to my prices, for those who wish plants sent by post or prepaid. I shall reserve the right to send either by post or prepaid express at these rates, and want the name of your express office as well as your post office, whether the order is sent by post or not. These estimates by post may not always be exact, but when an excess of postage is sent I will either make up the deficiency in plants or return the excess. Where prices by mail are not given, it is understood that the plants are too large for mailing.

The prices for seeds include postage.

I shall always endeavor to give each customer full money value, whether the order is large or small, and in all cases where customers feel that they have reason to complain, I shall thank them to inform me of it. If the fault lies with me, I will be glad to make matters right.

It must be distinctly understood by the purchaser of these goods that while I use my utmost care to have all plants of strong and healthy growth, and seeds of germinating quality, and both true to name, I will not in any way be responsible for the failure of any, and if they cannot be accepted on these terms they must be returned within five days. So much depends upon the care such plants have and the season following the planting, that I feel that my responsibility must end when the plants have reached the purchaser in good, healthy condition. Thousands of plants die each year for want of proper setting and care until established. A little extra pains in preparing the soil, shading and watering the plants until the roots get established, is worth all it costs.

Remittances may be sent at my risk by post office order on Charlotte, Vermont, by draft or registered letter. Half a dozen plants will be furnished at dozen rates. To those who wish to purchase in larger quantities, lower prices will be given, if my stock is sufficient.

Those who wish to talk with me by telephone can usually find me at home at 12.30 and 6.30 P. M. during the shipping season. Messages can be transmitted by private wire to the office at any time.

Parties who wish to visit the nursery should plan to come during June, July or August. These months offer the best time for seeing the plants.

Address

FRED'K H. HORSFORD, CHARLOTTE, VERMONT

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS

This Catalogue is divided into eight departments, as follows :

PAGE		PAGE	
Hardy Perennials	3	Roses	43
Hardy Terrestrial Orchids	36	Vines, Trailers and Climbers	45
Tender Plants	37	Shrubs and Trees	47
Hardy Ferns	39	The Bog and Water Garden	55

The plants are arranged alphabetically under each department.

COLLECTIONS (Not Prepaid)

State what the collection is for when ordering

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS FOR ROCKERIES OR FOR THE OPEN BORDER

50 distinct varieties, my selection	one of each, \$5.00; two of each, \$9.00; three of each, \$12.00
25 " " " "	" " 3.00; " " 5.00; " " 6.50
12 " " " "	" " 1.25; " " 2.10; " " 2.50

COLLECTION OF HARDY PLANTS FOR THE SHADY CORNER

30 distinct varieties, my selection	one of each, \$3.00; two of each, \$5.00; three of each, \$6.50
20 " " " "	" " 2.50; " " 4.00; " " 5.00
12 " " " "	" " 1.25; " " 2.10; " " 2.50

Hardy Perennials

FROM SEED

HARDY PERENNIALS are not generally as easily grown from seed as annuals. Many of them are slow in coming up, and when once up are quite tender until they attain fairly good size. In a light, mellow soil some do very well planted at once in the open ground, but others need the protection of a coldframe until they have sufficient roots to withstand the sun. Glass is, no doubt, the best covering if closely cared for, but I like the protecting-cloth quite as well. If the sun comes out unusually hot, and the glass is down, the plants may be killed in a short time, but with the cloth there is no danger. A light cotton will answer when only a small frame is used. I have found that a shade made by using lath, making a rack of the lath with space between two-thirds as wide as the lath, is very good for young seedlings as soon as they are up, for the reason that it admits of better circulation of air and prevents their damping off, as they frequently do under the cotton or under glass.

It is best to have two frames, so the seedlings may be transplanted as soon as they are of sufficient size. This should be done as soon as a few roots are formed, and before they begin to crowd. The seeds may be sown in pots or in rows. If in rows, the soil in the frame should be rich, light and mellow. A mixture of light, sandy loam and leaf-mold is excellent. If they are sown in pots, these should be filled a quarter or a third with crocks or small stones to insure good drainage, and the balance with a good, rich soil, such as has been advised for the rows, and in which the seed is sown. After the first transplanting the seedlings need a little more light, especially after two or three days, and if the weather is mild the covering may be raised, admitting light and air. I like two or three grades of protecting-cloth, using the heaviest at first, and the thinner, which admits more light and air, after the plants have become stronger. If everything has gone well with them, the young seedlings will do to go outside in four to six weeks after the first transplanting; but the covering should be left off three or four days previous to this in order to harden them off before the change. By giving the young seedlings a little exposure beforehand and shading afterwards, I have had fairly good success in transplanting outside at first.

THE ROCK GARDEN

This class of gardening is receiving much more attention in America than in former years. It is not only quite essential in the landscape development of many places, but it enables the cultivator to manage successfully many species that he might never otherwise succeed with in level culture. A conical rockery that would cover a 6-foot circle would afford room for a great many more plants on its larger surface—at least three times as many—as the same circle would accommodate were a bed made on the ground instead of the rockery; besides a greater variety might be grown. The perfect drainage which the rockery would afford would be just the requirement which might be lacking for some species in the level bed. Where only a small bit of land for plants can be had, like some small corner in a city back yard, a rockery of this sort will make room for a great many more plants. In building such a rockery, a conical mound of earth is made to cover the foundation, and stones are laid, first around the bottom, then above those embedded in this mound, around and one above another, until the whole surface has been gone over, leaving larger and smaller pockets between the stones, in which the plants are to be placed. It is well, when the stones are being laid, to add directly under and among them a prepared soil of 5 or 6 inches, composed of leaf-mold, good rich loam and broken pieces of granite or other small broken stone. The pockets may be made to fit the various clumps to be set, larger tufts going into the larger pockets, and smaller plants into the smaller ones.

In selecting the stones for the rockery, it is best to get, if possible, a variety of shapes and sizes, and moss-covered stones, or such as are sprinkled with lichens, are much prettier for this purpose. In placing them in the rockery, the sides having the most moss or lichens are turned out. The stones should be deeply and firmly imbedded in the earth, so as to be solid, and should be placed with a view to allowing the rains to pass down among them into the soil, and not shingle, or in any way prevent the free access of water. Small rockeries of this sort may be of almost any size or shape. Whether conical in outline, elliptical, or merely a mound of irregular outline, if the stones are well selected and placed, the results will be the same, so far as the growing of plants is concerned, and after these are of established size, the effect cannot be otherwise than pleasing. Old walls and other unsightly objects are often hidden in this manner. Soil is thrown up or carted in, making a slant from a little below the top of the wall back to the ground. Stones are embedded in this, and the prepared soil added, as with the conical rockery. The taller species or some low shrubbery is planted along the highest portion next to the wall as a background. Taller species should go nearer the top, and the smaller next to the bottom.

The following quotation from the *Dictionary of Gardening* on this subject may be of interest to some contemplating a larger rockwork: "A rock-garden may be successfully formed, where the surface is generally flat, by digging a deep cutting of an irregular outline through a piece of ground, and utilizing the soil thus obtained as mounds of uneven height along the upper part on either side, whereon trees and evergreen shrubs may be placed as background and for affording shelter. The stones should be arranged to form cavities of an irregular size and shape, for the accommodation of various plants, from the sides of

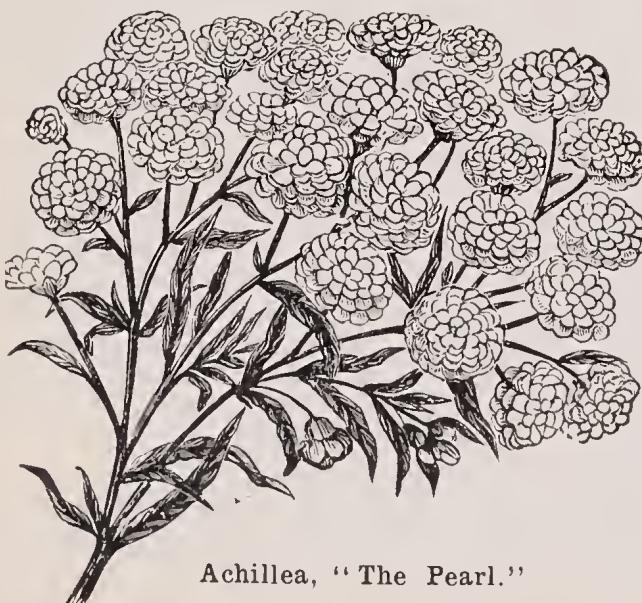
a walk made in the center of the cutting up the gradual slope formed by the soil, until the shrubs in the background are reached. It does not so much matter what the quality of the soil is underneath, providing it is porous enough to insure good drainage, as additional new soil should be given each plant when inserting it. Formality must be avoided as much as possible in the arrangement, and the stones should be deeply imbedded in order to hold them firmly."

PROTECTING PLANTS

I like a little protection for nearly all the hardy plants in winter; not a protection so much against frost, for this is natural to them, but a protection against mild winter weather. Plants that are hardy enough for the severest winter weather may be killed by alternate freezing and thawing. Nature, in many instances, provides this protection in the dead foliage falling about the plants; yet we cannot tell just how much of this exposure each species will bear during the winter, nor just how much it will have to bear. Our hardiest meadow grasses are frequently killed out in open winters, as is the case with winter cereals. With Hardy Perennials it is much the same. Species that are native to the coldest climates—that will stand almost any amount of cold, freezing weather—are often injured by alternate freezing and thawing. But a covering of 2 or 3 inches of swale or beaver meadow hay protects them from such sudden changes, and they come out from their covering in spring as fresh and green as those from under a snow bank. A few of the more tender sorts may need 3 inches of forest leaves under the hay, but these are not necessary except for tender sorts. For the exclusion of all frost for species that will not bear freezing, 6 to 10 inches of the leaves under the hay will be required.

ACHILLEA. YARROW, MILFOIL.

- A. *filipendulina* (*A. Eupatorium*). A fine plant from the shores of the Caspian Sea. Two or three feet high; flowers in large flat heads, bright yellow, in July and August. Useful for back border, shrubbery or massing. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 25 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.
- A. *Millefolium*, var. *roseum*. This handsome form of the common Yarrow has deep rose or almost red flowers in August. One of the best. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.
- A. *Ptarmica*. SNEEZEWORT. A vigorous, hardy native of England, 1 to 2 feet high. Flowers white, in loose corymbs. Durable for cutting, and lasts over a longer period than the next. August. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.



Achillea, "The Pearl."

Achillea Ptarmica, var. "The Pearl." Has full double flowers, white, much used for cutting and in cemeteries. It is a very popular hardy flower. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

ACONITUM. MONK'S-HOOD, WOLF'S-BANE. A most charming group of plants, but the roots are very poisonous if eaten, and it is dangerous to plant near vegetables, or where children are liable to get them. Common garden soil suits them, and they also do well in shade of deciduous trees.

A. autumnale. This species blooms much later; in fact is often in flower at the time the ground freezes here in November. Flowers blue. N., 15 cts.; P., 18 cts.

A. Fischeri. A pale-flowered species, 2 to 5 feet high, from the Pacific coast. N., 20c.; P., 22c.

A. Napellus. Probably the best and most reliable Monkshood, blooming the last of June. It is the most poisonous species. Flowers blue or nearly white. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. unciatum. AMERICAN WOLF'S-BANE. Wild in low grounds South. It is inclined to climb. Blooms in July, bearing an abundance of pale blue flowers. One of the best. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

ACTAEA spicata, var. rubra. RED BANEBERRY. Chiefly attractive for its bright red fruit. Good for the rockery or shady corner. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

ADONIS Pyrenaica. Flowers yellow, smaller than the next. N., 25 cts.; P., 28 cts.

A. vernalis. PHEASANT'S-EYE. One of the most attractive early-blooming plants. Flowers bright yellow, 2 or 3 inches wide. It forms tufts 8 to 12 inches high, and has finely divided and attractive foliage. Likes a light, sandy soil, where it should be left undisturbed when once established. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.65 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

AGROSTEMMA. See *Lychnis*.

ALLIUM cernuum. NODDING WILD ONION. White or pale pink. Will do in shade or full sun. N., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; P., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz.

ALTHAEA rosea (Single Hollyhocks). More permanent and hardy than the double and when planted with a deep green background, such as arborvitæ hedge, they afford a most striking effect. Fine among shrubbery and will last for years when once established. Summer.

Separate colors of the following, as long as stocks last: Single Pink, Single Red-Rose, Single White Fringed, Single Sulphur-Yellow, Single White. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

Single mixed plants. N., 75 cts. per doz.; P., 90 cts. per doz.

Single mixed seed. 8 cts. per pkt.

ALTHAEA rosea fl. pl. (Double Hollyhocks). In following colors at the same rate as single as long as stocks last: Dwarf Double White and Purple, Double Sulphur-Yellow, Double Salmon-Red, Semi-Double Black, Semi-Double Sulphur-Yellow.

Mixed Double. Same as mixed single. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

ALYSSUM. MADWORT. Those below named are perennial, of easy culture in any ordinary soil. Useful for rockwork or the border.

A. argenteum. A fine species, compact in growth, a foot or more high. Flowers yellow, in clustered heads in summer. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. rostratum (A. Wierzbickii). Flowers in closer corymbose heads, deep yellow. June. Asia Minor. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt., 20 cts. per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

A. saxatile, var. *compacta*. Handsome masses of bright yellow flowers in May. Grows about a foot high; lasts from year to year and will thrive in any good garden soil. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

AMSONIA Tabernaemontana is an interesting border plant with alternate leaves and terminal panicled cymes of pale blue flowers in early summer. Permanent when once established. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

ANCHUSA Italica. 3 to 4 feet high; flowers blue or purple, in June. It makes an interesting border plant, or is good to plant among shrubs. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ANEMONE. WIND-FLOWER. Belongs to the natural order of *Ranunculaceæ*, or Crowfoot family, constituting an extensive genus, many of which are very attractive, hardy perennials for cultivation. A rich, sandy loam, moist but well drained, is what they like; yet, for these, any good garden soil seems to suit. The border is the most suitable place, or some may be used about rockwork to good advantage. They also make good pot-plants, giving brilliant flowers in midwinter.



Anemone Japonica.

Anemone Canadensis (A. Pennsylvanica). Flowers white or pale rose in June. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

A. hortensis (A. stellata). Flowers rose-purple or red. May. N., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; P., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz.

A. Japonica, var. "Honoree Joubert." A fine white-flowered form of easy culture. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. —, var. rubra. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

A. —, var. rosea superba. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

A. —, var. "Lady Arden". N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

A. —, var. "Whirlwind." N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

A. nemorosa. COMMON WIND - FLOWER, WOOD ANEMONE. A little low perennial with white or tinged with purple outside. Likes partial shade, or will do in full sun in well-drained situations. Flowers about an inch wide in April and May. N., 15 cts. each; P., 16 cts. each.



A colony of "rock-loving" Columbines.

Anemone nemorosa, var. *alba plena*. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 16 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

A. Pulsatilla. PASQUE-FLOWER. A British species of much value, with very beautiful violet-purple flowers appearing in early spring. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

A. —, patens var. *Nuttalliana*. AMERICAN PASQUE-FLOWER. Four to 9 inches high; flowers light blue or purple, good-sized, coming before the leaves. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

A. sylvestris. This is one of the best in moist, sandy soils. Bears good-sized, delicate white flowers on long stems, in latter part of May. It spreads a little from the root, forming good clumps or masses, but not so much as to become troublesome here. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ANEMONELLA. See *Syndesmon*.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. CAMOMILE. A native of England; grows about a foot high, bearing in profusion handsome daisy-shaped, yellow flowers, which come in July and August. Good for cutting, easy of culture and may be grown in any ordinary soil. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. —, var. *Kelwayi*. A desirable form with better flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ANTHERICUM Liliago. ST. BERNARD'S LILY. Grows about 15 inches high; flowers pure white; quite hardy. May to June. N., 10 cts. each, \$1.05 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

A. Liliastrum. See *Paradisea*.

AQUILEGIA. COLUMBINE. A valuable genus of alpine plants of many colors and sizes. Some are inclined to be biennial in cultivation, others last two or three years, while some are as permanent perhaps as any perennials. A pretty cluster of these rock-loving Columbines is shown above.

A. caerulea. BLUE ROCKY MOUNTAIN HONEYSUCKLE. This is one of the most attractive when in bloom, but, unfortunately, it seldom lasts more than a season in cultivation. Blooms in May and June, and is very floriferous. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

A. Canadensis. AMERICAN WILD COLUMBINE, or HONEYSUCKLE. Flowers an inch long, red and yellow. A good plant for the rockery or shaded situations and does well under all conditions. Blooms in May. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

A. chrysanthia. GOLDEN-SPURRED COLUMBINE. A hardy species from the Rocky Mountains. Vigorous in habit and a long time in flower. One of the best. The plant is bushy and attains a height of 2½ feet. Summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

Aquilegia oxysepala. First in bloom and one of the most charming of all the Columbines. A native of Siberia, it is quite hardy and seems to be more permanent than many species. I have plants now growing at least five years old. It is not so tall as some, but spreads with age, making large clumps. Coming among the first spring flowers, I can think of no plant in my list of more value in its place. It seems to hold its characteristics better than most Columbines, not mixing and varying as most species do; this is owing, perhaps, to the fact that most of its flowers come before other species. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

A. Sibirica. A very fine strain with indigo-blue flowers of much beauty. They are very double, striking and durable. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

A. —, var. *atropurpurea*. A Siberian species, with dark, wine-colored flowers. Very hardy and permanent. June. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

A. vulgaris. COMMON EUROPEAN COLUMBINE. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

Aquilegia, Mixed. Not named. Seeds, fine mixture, 6 cts. per pkt. 75 cts. per doz. for plants.

ARABIS albida (*A. Caucasica*). A low, pubescent, early-blooming perennial, with white fragrant flowers in loose racemes in early spring. Useful for rockwork, borders, or for covering steep banks. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

ARISAEMA Dracontium. DRAGON-ROOT, GREEN DRAGON. A much rarer species and less showy than *A. triphyllum*. It attains a large size in suitable soil, and will thrive in shade. June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 16 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

A. triphyllum. JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT, INDIAN TURPEN. One of the interesting hardy bulbous plants; suited to shade or rockwork if moisture is given it. It selects a rich, moist soil. May. N., 12 cts. each; P., 13 cts. each.

ARMERIA plantaginea. SEA PINK, THRIFT. Flowers in close, round heads in June. Color light pink or white; stems long and naked, from a thick grass-like tuft of leaves at base. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ARUNCUS sylvestris (*Spiraea Aruncus*). N. 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

A. astilboides. A handsome perennial from Japan, with white flowers in spicate panicles. Somewhat like *S. aruncus*, but dwarfer in stature and a more graceful plant. Blooms in summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.

ASARUM Canadense. SNAKEROOT, GINGER-ROOT. Only 3 to 5 inches high; large, dark green, kidney-shaped leaves. Flowers very early, hidden among the leaves. Nice for shady corner or shaded rockwork. N., 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.05 per doz.

Asarum caudatum. Pacific coast. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

A. Virginicum. The leaves of this are evergreen, smooth and shiny, round, heart-shaped; flowers purple, not conspicuous. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. SWALLOW-WORT, BUTTERFLY-WEED. A very attractive plant when in flower; about 18 inches high, bearing in July and August large umbels of orange-yellow flowers. These are followed by the long and curious pods. Nice for sunny portions of rockwork, or any well-drained soil in full sun. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

ASPERULA galiooides (*A. glauca*). Fine for bouquets. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

A. hexaphylla. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

ASTER alpinus. 3 to 10 inches high, with large, violet-rayed handsome heads. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

A. laevis. Attains a height of 3 to 4 feet and bears profusely handsome sky-blue flowers in autumn. N., 10 cts. each; P., 12 cts. each.

A. Novae-Angliae. NEW ENGLAND ASTER. One of the finest of our wild species, with stout, hairy stems 3 to 6 feet high, according to soil. The beautiful violet-purple flower-heads are borne in large corymbs in September and October. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

A. sp., var. "Rob. Parker." N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

A. sp., var. "Thos. S. Ware." N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

A. longifolius, var. foliosissimus. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

ASTILBE Japonica. FALSE GOAT'S BEARD. This plant blooms the latter part of June, bearing in branching umbels its pure white flowers. Native to Japan, but quite hardy, and attains a height of 1 to 2 feet. [*Spiraea Japonica* of Makoy and some horticulturists, but not of Linnaeus.] N., 15c. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 25c. each, \$1.40 per doz.

BAPTISIA australis. A tall, branching, hardy perennial of the Pea family, 3 to 5 feet high, with indigo-blue flowers and dark green foliage. Blooms about the middle of June. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.; P., 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

BELEMCANDA Chinensis (*Pardanthus Chinensis*). BLACKBERRY LILY. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

BELLIS perennis. ENGLISH DAISY. A charming little plant, blooming almost constantly from June until frost. Dainty flowers of various colors—white, pink, rose-purple, etc., on short stalks. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.



A border of *Boltonia latisquama* growing in Horsford's Nurseries.

BOCCONIA cordata (*B. Japonica*). PLUME POPPY. Large, terminal panicles of buff-colored flowers in summer, followed by the almost equally ornamental fruit. Often attains a height of 8 feet; fine for planting among shrubs, or in the angle of a wall. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13c. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

BOLTONIA asteroides. Two to 8 feet high. Heads in loosely flowered corymbs. September and October. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

B. latisquama. Heads larger than in the preceding. A charming aster-like plant of late autumn. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.

BUPHTHALMUM. OX-EYE.

B. salicifolium. Quite a pretty plant, with daisy-like flowers of a trifle darker yellow than those of *Coreopsis lanceolata*. About 18 inches high. June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

B. speciosum (*B. cordifolium*). This is rather a coarse plant, better suited to the back border or among shrubs. Its flowers are very fine when at their best, and make a brilliant show of color. Summer. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

CALLIRHOË involucrata. POPPY MALLOW. A trailing perennial of the Malva family; large violet-crimson flowers. Hardy; of easy culture. Summer. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

CALYSTEGIA. See Convolvulus.

CAMASSIA Cusickii. GIANT CAMAS. This is no doubt the largest Camas. It grows 3 to 4 feet high from a large, pear-shaped bulb, bearing long, branching racemes of pale blue flowers in May. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

C. esculenta. BEAR'S-GRASS. Blue flowers; of much the same height and form of growth as *C. Fraseri*. May. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

C. Fraseri. WILD HYACINTH. Has almost white flowers and grows a foot high. May. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

CAMPANULA. BELLFLOWER. An easy class of plants to grow. The largest ones do finely in any good garden soil, the Alpines in the rockery. Sow the seeds of annuals in early spring, biennials

Campanula, continued.

in June. Perennials are increased by dividing the roots, young cuttings in spring, or by seeds. All but one or two of the following are perennial:

C. Carpatica. Very charming plants, 6 to 8 inches high, with many handsome blue flowers an inch wide. Summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt., 20 cts. per $\frac{1}{8}$ oz.

C.—, var. *pelviformis*. Flowers blue or white, in loose panicles. Summer. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. glomerata. Seeds only, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. Medium. CANTERBURY BELLS. One of the most attractive biennials of the garden. Flowers purple, white or pale rose. Sometimes double. June. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. persicifolia. Flowers blue, shading to white. June. A very pretty species. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. punctata. A Siberian species, 15 to 18 inches high; flowers nearly white, spotted with red. It spreads from the roots, though not to become troublesome. It is a good border plant. June. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. pyramidalis. STEEPLE BELLS, CHIMNEY BELL-FLOWER. Flowers disposed in long-panicked racemes and coming in July. Color blue or white. 4 to 5 feet. N.; 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

C. Rainieri. Blue flowers. Summer. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

C. rotundifolia. HAREBELL, BLUEBELL. This little native is one of our attractive wild flowers, and is quite suited to almost any part of the rockery. It also does finely in any good garden soil. Summer. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

CASSIA Marylandica. AMERICAN SENNA. This graceful and hardy perennial attains a height of 3 to 5 feet, with numerous acacia-like leaves and many clusters of yellow flowers in August. It makes a rather good showing, after becoming well established, as a midsummer hedge plant, where its foliage shows to good advantage until frost. It would make a good showing among low shrubbery where it could get full sun part of the day. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

CATANANCHE caerulea. BLUE SUCORY. A native of the south of Europe; attains a height of about 3 feet, and bears on ample stems for cutting good-sized, daisy-shaped flowers of a pale blue or white in August. A good plant for the border, and when once established seems to be a permanent one. It does not seem to spread from its scattered seed like many of its relative Composite. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

CAULOPHYLLUM thalictroides. PAPOOSE-ROOT, BLUE COHOSH. Flowers small, in early spring; of not much account; foliage dark green; fruit a blue berry. The plant thrives in shade and wants rich soil. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

CENTAUREA dealbata. MEALY CENTAURY. This is another member of the Composite, with rose-colored flower-heads. It grows about 15 inches high. Summer. N., 25 cts. each.; P., 30c. each.

C. macrocephala. A hardy plant from the Caucasus. It has numerous large, decurrent leaves and good-sized yellow flower-heads in July. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

C. montana. Handsome blue flowers. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

C. Pseudo-phrygia. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

C. Ruthenica. RUSSIAN KNAP-WEED. Hardy perennial; about 3 feet high, with pale yellow flower-heads in July. N., 25 cts. each; P., 27 cts. each.

CEPHALARIA Tatarica. Tall, 5 to 7 feet high, branching and bearing flowers at the ends of each branch. Rather coarse for the border, but fine in the wild garden or among shrubbery. Flowers creamy yellow, or nearly white in summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Seeds, 5c. per pkt.



Campanula Medium.



Coreopsis lanceolata.

CERASTIUM tomentosum. A low-growing plant much used for edging or matting purposes; blooms in summer. N.,

15 cts each; P., 20 cts each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

CERATO stigma plumbaginoides (*Plumbago Lar-
pentv.*). LEADWORT. Close terminal heads of violet flowers in October. Stems slender, about a foot high. Fine hardy perennial. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

CHRYSANTHEMUM coccineum, var. "Gloire de Nancy" (*Pyrethrum hybridum*). Very charming, daisy-like flowers; fine for cutting. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

C. —, var. Double White. PYRETHRUM. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

C. maximum. Flower like the common white daisy, but twice as large. Handsome when in flower, and the flowers have good stems for cutting. Hardy and easily grown in full sun. Summer. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5c. per pkt., 30c. per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

C. —, var. Perfection. N., 15c. each; P., 20c. each.

C. —, var. Triumph. N., 15c. each; P., 20c. each.

C. sp. var. Shasta Daisy. Handsome white flowers. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

C. praealtum, var. aureum. GOLDEN FEATHER. Handsome yellow foliage, much used for carpet-bedding. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

CIMICIFUGA racemosa. BLACK SNAKERoot, BLACK COHOSH, BUG-BANE. Four to 8 feet high, with white flowers in feathery drooping racemes. A stately plant suited to moist and shaded situations, though it will do fairly well in full sun. July and August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

CLAYTONIA Caroliniana. SPRING BEAUTY. Low, with rose-colored flowers coming from a thickened tuber. One of the first to bloom. It likes rich woody soil and partial shade.

C. Virginica. Has almost white flowers; blooms with the first. N., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; P., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz.

CLEMATIS Fremonti. About a foot high, with bluish purple flowers. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

C. heracleafolia, var. *Davidiana*. One of the best of this class, with handsome light blue flowers. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

C. integrifolia. Flowers blue; nodding. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

C. recta. Two or 3 feet high; white, fragrant flowers from June to August. Native to south and east Europe. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

COLLINSONIA Canadensis. RICHWEED, HORSE-BALM. N., 12 cts. each; P., 16 cts. each.

CONVALLARIA majalis. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. A plant of the lily family, too well known to need detailed description. It likes a little shade and moisture, and does finely under shaded walls. Spring. N., 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz.

CONVOLVULUS Japonicus, var. fl. pl. (*Calystegia pubescens*). A hardy twining climber, with pale rose flowers; quite double and resembling a rose. Fine for covering stumps and walls, but in rich soil it spreads from the roots and will drive out all other plants unless confined in tubs. N., 10 cts. each; P., 12 cts. each.

COPTIS trifolia. GOLD THREAD. A small bog plant, which needs moist peat or moist sand. It has small white flowers in summer. N., 10 cts. each; P., 12 cts. each.

COREOPSIS. TICKSEED.

C. grandiflora, var. *Eldorado*. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

C. lanceolata. A good hardy perennial about 2 feet high, which produces an abundance of large yellow, daisy-shaped flowers on good long stems in June and July. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt., 20 cts. per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

C. verticillata. Has flowers of a similar color, but smaller and finer foliage. It blooms a little later in summer. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

CORONILLA varia. CROWN VETCH, AXSEED. Clover-like heads of white and pink flowers on long, naked stems. It is quite hardy, and will do pretty well in shade. June and July. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.18 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

CYCLAMEN Europaeum. SOWBREAD. The Swiss autumn-blooming Cyclamen. Flowers bright rose, free-blooming when established, handsome, large leaves coming with the flowers; fine for rockwork. I grow it in partial shade, with leaf-mold and sand loam for soil. I cover it lightly with leaves and brush during the winter. August to October. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each,

DELphinium. LARKSPUR. Thrives to a certain extent in any good garden soil with proper care, but for the best results special care should be given. Work the soil deep, with plenty of finely composted manure mixed in. Each plant should have plenty of room. The taller species are suited to the back of the border, while the lower-growing seem more suitable for the front.

D. Cashmerianum. Ten to 18 inches high; flowers azure-blue. July to September. A native of the Himalayas, and an exceedingly handsome variety. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

D. Caucasicum. A novelty tried here last year. Tall, with handsome blue flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

D. elatum (*D. alpinum*). BEE LARKSPUR. Medium height, with clear blue flowers in good-sized branching racemes. Summer. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

D. formosum. Flowers sky-blue, shaded with indigo; spur violet. Blooms in summer. 18 to 36 inches. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

D. grandiflorum (*D. Chinensis*). SIBERIAN LARKSPUR. One of the lower-growing kinds, having variously tinted flowers, from deep blue to white, all very delicately shaded and of good size. One of the best. July and August. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt., 20 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

D. —, var. *caeruleum*. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt., 25 cts. per $\frac{1}{8}$ oz.

D. hybridum mixed. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

D. Maackianum. Has variously colored flowers, from dark blue to almost white. Medium height. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

Delphinium Menziesi. N., 15 cts. each; P., 15c. each.

D. nudicaule. A handsome low-growing species from California, with red flowers in summer. N., 15c. each; P., 16 cts. each. Seeds, 10c. per pkt.



Delphinium (Larkspur).

D. Sp., Kelway's Selection. One of the finest yet offered. Flowers variable. N., 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.; P., 27 cts. each, \$1.95 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

DI NTHUS Carthusianorum. GERMAN PINK. Summer. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

D. barbatus. SWEET WILLIAM. I offer the very best mixture, so far as colors are concerned, or size of flowers, of this old-fashioned plant. Summer. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt., 10 cts. per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

D. caesius. CHEDDAR, or CLIFF PINK. Flowers delicate rose; fragrant. Summer. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.35 per doz.

D. Chinensis (*D. Caucasicus*). INDIAN PINK. Summer. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

D. cruentus (*D. atrococcineus*). Has blood-scarlet flowers; very striking in the garden or when cut; small, but numerous. Eastern Europe. June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

D. deltoides. MAIDEN PINK. Plant about 6 inches high; flowers rose, in summer. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.



Dianthus plumarius. (See page 12.)

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; *P.* indicates PREPAID.



Dictamnus albus, taken in our nursery.

Dianthus sylvestris. WOOD PINK. About a foot high. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

D. Sp., var. "Her Majesty." A fine double white hardy fragrant Pink. Summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.90 per doz.

D. *plumarius*. Single. N., 12 cts. each; P., 16 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. —, var. "Cyclops." A large-flowered form of various shades. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

D. *superbus*. FRINGED PINK. Handsome and showy; blooms in summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

DICENTRA Canadensis. SQUIRREL CORN. Spring. N., 6 cts. each; P., 7 cts. each.

D. *Cucullaria*. DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES. Early wild flower, with delicate foliage and nearly white flowers. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.05 per doz.

D. *eximia*. Handsome reddish purple flowers and delicate foliage. A native of much worth which attains a height of about a foot. May to August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

Dicentra spectabilis. BLEEDING HEART, SEAL-FLOWER. One of the best old-fashioned garden plants. Hardy in every sense; fine for the border or margins of shrubbery, being quite distinct in flower and habit. May and June. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

DICTAMNUS albus (*D. Fraxinella*). FRAXINELLA, GAS-PLANT. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

D. —, var. *rubra*. It is a good-sized hardy perennial of much worth, from eastern Europe. Its pale purple flowers are much better and more numerous after it has become well established. Too much should not be expected of this plant the first year after setting. It is easy of culture, but a dry soil suits it best. Fine when well established. May and June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

DIGITALIS. FOXGLOVE. An interesting genus of plants, whose culture is so simple as to be within reach of all.

D. *ambigua* (*D. grandiflora*). Has yellowish flowers and is quite pretty. It is a perennial, hardy and of easy culture. Middle of June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; *P.* indicates PREPAID.

talis farruginea I take to be a biennial, and though we get but one season's bloom from it, it pays well for the trouble and expense. It is a very tall plant in its best location, and the racemes are often 2 feet long. Flowers rusty color; quite pretty. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

D. lanata. WOOLLY FOXGLOVE. Is another biennial, and to give the best effect should be massed. It grows 3 feet high, and its compound racemes of white and purplish flowers have an orchidaceous appearance. Eastern Europe. Summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

. purpurea, var. *gloxinioides*. Has a great variety of colors, but in growing them separately I have had much difficulty to keep the colors separate. Have, therefore, thought best to offer only the mixed colors, and thus save the possible disappointment to my customers, which must occur when separate colors are sold. My strain is one of the very best. Good strong clumps of this charming flower. Blooms in June. This is one of our very finest hardy perennials. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

D. Sibirica. Is perennial, and when once established, a permanent plant. The flowers are creamy white and quite attractive. Summer. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.



Dracocephalum grandiflorum.

DODECATHION ellipticum. A fine and attractive kind from Washington. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.



Digitalis lanata, taken in our nursery.

Dodecatheon Jeffreyi. A pretty species from Oregon: stands transplanting well, and in some ways is a better flower, though a little smaller than Meadia. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

D. Meadia. AMERICAN COWSLIP, SHOOTING STAR. Curious cyclamen-shaped rose or white flowers. Likes a rich, loamy soil, in thin shade or full sun. Last of May. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz., \$6 per 100; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

D. tetrantrum. A species from the Pacific coast which likes a damper soil. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each.

DORONICUM Caucasicum. The finest of the Doronics, with bright yellow flowers. N., 15c. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.60 per doz.

DRACOCEPHALUM. DRAGON'S HEAD.

D. grandiflorum (*D. Altaiense*). Siberian; 6 to 9 inches high, bearing handsome spikes of dainty blue flowers about an inch long. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

ECHINACEA purpurea. PURPLE CONE-FLOWER. Is a striking and handsome hardy perennial, if left in its place at a proper distance in the back of the border; but at closer range it has a coarse appearance, which renders it of little value for cutting. It is certainly very striking, and a pretty plant in its place. 2 feet high. Flowers purple, 2 to 4 inches wide. Western states. Summer to autumn. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

ECHINOPS. GLOBE THISTLE.

E. commutatus (*E. exaltatus*). More interesting for its stately bearing than the beauty of its flowers. Flowers nearly white. 5 to 7 ft. Austria. August. N., 15c each; P., 18c each. Seeds, 6c per pkt.



Eremurus Himalaicus.

EPIMEDIUM. BARRENWORT. Well suited to rock-work in full sun, and should be treated to a compost of fresh loam and peat.

E. alpinum. N., 20c each; P., 23c each.

E. macranthum (*E. violaceum*). Is, perhaps, one of the best, and has a more robust habit than some. Flowers pale violet. Fine clumps, capable of division. May. N., 15c each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18c each, \$1.55 per doz.

E. —, var. *niveum*. Has white or nearly white flowers; very desirable. N., 15c each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18c each, \$1.55 per doz.

E. Musschianum, var. *rubrum*. From Japan. Bears its flowers in close, short racemes. May. N., 15c each; P., 18c each.

E. pinnatum sulphureum. N., 15c each; P., 18c each.

EREMURUS Himalaicus. A grand white-flowered species from the Himalaya mountains. All the species of Eremurus better be set in late summer or autumn. N., \$2 each; P., \$2.25 each.

E. robustus. When well established in congenial soil is a most stately and beautiful plant. In this climate I have always given it protection from frost. It should attain a height of 8 or 9 feet when of mature age, and its long raceme of peach-colored flowers is as fine as one could wish. It needs a soil that is moist but well drained, composed of part sand or a good loam. Should be planted in autumn. N., \$2.50 each; P., \$2.75 each.

E. spectabilis (*E. Caucasius*). Better set in autumn. N., \$1 each; P., \$1.15 each.

ERIGERON glaucus. FLEABANE. Comes from western North America. It is a fine, handsome perennial, apparently quite hardy, and bears plenty

Erigeron glaucus, continued.

of good-sized heads of purple flowers; 6 to 12 inches high; in bloom during late summer or autumn. N., 15c each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 18c each, \$1.55 per doz. Seeds, 5c per pkt.

E. speciosus. 18 to 24 inches high, with rosy violet or purple flowers. A native of the Northwest. N., 15c each; P., 18c each. Seeds, 5c per pkt.

ERYNGIUM amethystinum. SEA HOLLY. Has heads of handsome amethyst-blue flowers. It is inclined to spread from seed, and, therefore, should not be allowed to scatter its seeds. This is guarded against by cutting back after blooming. N., 15c each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18c each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 5c per pkt.

ERYSIMUM ochroleucum. ALPINE WALLFLOWER. Handsome, bright yellow flowers in early spring. N., 15c each; P., 18c each. Seeds, 5c per pkt.



Gaillardia aristata. (See opposite page.)

EUPHORBIA corollata. FLOWERING SPURG. Is a native which grows 2 to 3 feet high, branching and bearing many white bracts around the true flowers, which give it a floriferous appearance and make it one of the most delicate and attractive little natives. For cutting or for decoration in the border it is a useful plant and cannot be spared. Summer. N., 12c each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 14c each, \$1.20 per doz.

FUNKIA. PLANTAIN LILY, DAY LILY. A genus of hardy herbaceous perennials, with good foliage and often handsome flowers. Well suited to decorate the lawn, or for planting the borders of shrubbery, or in rockwork. Before planting work the ground to a good depth, mixing in a generous supply of well-composted manure.

F. lancifolia. Japan plant, with white flowers and lance-shaped leaves. August. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

F. —, var. variegata. This has crinkled foliage, variegated with white; flowers purplish lilac, a little paler than those of the variety "Thomas Hogg." Summer. N., 15c. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

F. ovata. Charming pale blue flowers. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.; P., 25 cts. each, \$1.90 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

F. —, var. "Thomas Hogg." A form with the margins of its leaves variegated. August. N., 25c. each, \$1.75 per doz.; P., 30 cts. each, \$2.30 per doz.

F. subcordata. WHITE PLANTAIN LILY. Blooms late in autumn, and is valuable on this account. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.; P., 25 cts. each, \$2.10 per doz.

GAILLARDIA aristata (*G. grandiflora*). BLANKET-FLOWER. This is a fine, hardy plant, and is admired by all. The daisy-shaped flowers are red and yellow inside, of good size, and on long stems. A most showy plant. In bloom longer than most plants. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

GALAX aphylla. GALAX, SOUTHERN COLT'S-FOOT, BEETLE-WEED. Evergreen, with shining leaves, which turn in autumn to a dark, lovely reddish purple. Produces wand-like spikes of small but pretty white flowers. Moist shade is its most suitable location. N., 12c. each; P., 15 cts. each.

GALTONIA candicans (*Hyacinthus candicans*). SUMMER HYACINTH. Has large, pure white, pendent, funnel-shaped flowers, in long racemes. They are fragrant, and the whole of the raceme is not out at one time. It is a native of South Africa, and has been very largely grown in the United States, selling as the "Summer Hyacinth." Summer. N., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; P., 8 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

GENTIANA. GENTIAN. This group comprises some of the most admirable hardy plants. Most of them require much moisture while in growth, and on this account they often fail. I have recently been growing them in moist, shaded situations in sandy loam with good results.

Gentiana, continued.

Though moisture is necessary, drainage is also needed. They like a deep, loamy soil, with stones intermixed.

G. Andrewsii. CLOSED GENTIAN, BOTTLE, or BLIND GENTIAN. Not rare in many places in New England. It is a strong grower, with blue flowers an inch long. Autumn. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

G. calycosa. A handsome blue-flowered species from the Pacific coast. N., 12 cts. each; P., 13 cts. each.



Galtonia candicans.

G. ochroleuca. Blue terminal flower. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

G. Tibetica. Is more attractive for its large, deep green foliage than on account of flowers, which are not prominent or showy. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

GERANIUM. CRANESBILL.

G. Ibericum, var. *platypetalum*. Large and branching; flowers pale purple, in June. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.30 per doz.

G. sanguineum. Crimson or blood-red flowers; plant 15 inches high; blooms in June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

GILLENIUM trifoliata. INDIAN PHYSIC, BOWMAN'S ROOT.

Plant about 18 inches high, with pale rose or white flowers in panicles. Blooms in June. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

GYPSOPHILA acutifolia. N., 1^c. each; P., 18c. each.

G. paniculata. BABY'S BREATH. A native of Europe. Has much to recommend it. Its flowers are very numerous, so much so that to a casual observer they seem almost inseparable. They are nearly white, borne in panicles, and give a very charming effect, either in the border or when used in bouquets. It is a plant that grows alone in any good garden soil, and is sure to be prized by all who try it. Summer. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

G. repens. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

Helenium Bolanderi. One or two feet high; rays an inch long, disk brown or purple. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

H. Hoopesii. One to 3 feet high. Flower heads 3 inches wide, yellow. N., 25 cts. each, P., 28 cts. each.

H. nudiflorum, var. grandicephalum. This is not so tall-growing as the varieties of *H. autumnale*. It has red and yellow flowers; otherwise much like *autumnale*. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

HELIANTHUS divaricatus. One to 4 feet high. Flowers yellow in summer. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

H. giganteus. INDIAN POTATO. Three to 10 feet high, with handsome pale yellow or cream-colored flowers in summer. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

H. laetiflorus. This plant is much shorter than the preceding, and its flowers are a brighter yellow. It is early as compared to most species. It soon spreads to good-sized clumps; flowers very handsome and borne in great profusion. Summer. N., 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.; P., 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz.

H. Maximiliani. A tall and late-blooming species from the middle west. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

H. mollis. Grows about 4 feet high. Flowers 3 inches wide, yellow, coming in August. N., .12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

H. orgyalis (*H. salicifolius*). GRACEFUL SUNFLOWER. One of the most valuable perennial Sunflowers. Attains a height of 6 to 10 feet in good soil, and soon forms large clumps. Its narrow, drooping foliage gives a mass of it a most attractive appearance most of the summer; and when, finally, the large, handsome yellow flowers appear in great profusion, just before frost, and endure after some of the first hard freezings, we have to acknowledge it to be one of the finest of its class in cultivation. Late autumn. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7 per 100; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.

H. rigidus. One to 3 feet high, strict and sparingly branched, rough; flowers yellow. One of the best. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

HELIOPSIS laevis. OXEYE. One to 4 feet high, with heads of bright yellow, daisy-like flowers. July and August. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

H.—, var. Pitcheriana is a better plant than *H. laevis*; not so tall, very floriferous and the flowers are of a deeper yellow. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

H. scabra is a more attractive plant, with orange-yellow flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.



Helianthus orgyalis.

HELENIUM autumnale. SNEEZEWEEED. This handsome native perennial attains a height of 4 to 6 feet. It branches at the top and bears many large yellow flowers in autumn. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

H.—, var. pumulum. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

H.—, var. superbum. A form with handsome yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches wide. Begins to flower about the middle of August and continues until frost. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.90 per doz.

HELLEBORUS niger. CHRISTMAS ROSE. Grows about a foot high, producing large, nearly white flowers an inch wide; does finely in moist garden soil, though a rich, well-drained, moist loam is best. Use a good top-dressing of well-composted manure as a dressing after flowering. N., 25 cts. each; P., 27 cts. each.

HEMEROCALLIS aurantiaca, var. major. This is by far the grandest of the genus; flowers very large and rich orange-yellow. A little tender without protection from hard frost. N., 35 cts. each; P., 40 cts. each.

H. Dumortieri. Has orange-yellow flowers, tinged with brown. About 18 inches high. Japan and Siberia. Summer. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.; P., 25 cts. each, \$2.10 per doz.

H. flava. LEMON DAY LILY, LEMON LILY. Has clear yellow flowers; fragrant; grows 2 feet high. Siberia and Japan. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.; P., 24 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

H. fulva. ORANGE DAY LILY. Attains a height of about 3 feet, with good-sized reddish yellow flowers. Single and double. Summer. Europe. N., 15 cts. each; P., 19 cts. each.

H., var. Kwanso. A form with much handsomer double flowers. N., 20c. each; P., 25 cts. each.

H. Middendorffii. Bears deep golden yellow flowers, 3 or 4 in a terminal head. Plant 2 to 3 feet high. Siberia and Japan. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.; P., 23c. each, \$2.20 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

H. Thunbergii. Flowers much like *H. flava*, bright yellow. Blooms later in the season. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25c. each.



Hemerocallis flava.

HEPATICa acutiloba. LIVER LEAF. Blooms as soon as the snow is off, having various colored flowers from almost pure white to deep blue and rosy red. Nice for shade. N., 12c. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz., \$6 per 100.

H. triloba. Resembles the preceding very closely, but has round-lobed leaves. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; *P.* indicates PREPAID.



Helleborus niger.

HEPATICa triloba. In the following separate colors: Blue, Red, Double Red, White. All imported plants; best nursery-grown. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 19 cts. each, \$1.90 per doz.

HESPERIS matronalis. ROCKET, DAME'S VIOLET, DAME'S ROCKET, SWEET ROCKET. Plant 2 to 3 feet high, various flowered, sweet-scented in the night. South Europe and Asia. June. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

HEUCHERA Americana. COMMON ALUM-ROOT. Stems 2 to 3 feet high, flowers small; native of rocky woods. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

H. sanguinea. ALUM-ROOT, CORAL BELLS, CRIMSON BELLS. Beautiful scarlet flowers all summer. A showy plant and nice for cutting. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

HIBISCUS Californicus. N., 15c. each.; P., 20c. each.

H. militaris. About the same height as the well-known *H. Moscheutos*, but the flowers are not so large or showy. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

H. Moscheutos. MARSH-MALLOW. This is a most attractive member of the Hollyhock family, bearing flowers often 6 inches wide and of various colors. Fine for bogs, though quite at home in good garden soil, and one of the best of hardy perennials. Summer. Plants 1 year old. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

Hibiscus Moscheutos, var. "Crimson Eye." Is only a variety of the preceding, with reddish purple in the center of its flowers. It is a very striking plant and has been widely advertised. N., 15c. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

HOLLYHOCK. See *Althaea*.

HYACINTHUS candicans. See *Galtonia candicans*.

HYDRASTIS Canadensis. ORANGEROOT, GROUND RASPBERRY, GOLDEN SEAL. Is more attractive for its large green leaves and raspberry-like fruit than for its flowers, which do not amount to much. It is a plant for the shady corner, and valuable because it does not require full sun. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

HYDROPHYLLUM Canadense. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

HYPERICUM. ST. JOHN'S WORT.

H. Ascyron. GREAT ST. JOHN'S WORT. A striking plant, 2 to 5 feet high, with large, bright yellow flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.05 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

H. elegans. About a foot high. Flowers bright yellow. Spreads from the root, forming a compact mass. N., 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5c. per pkt.



Iris Germanica.

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; P. indicates PREPAID.

HYPOCHOERIS uniflora (*H. Helvetica*) Showy yellow flowers like the dandelion, but nearly double its size. Summer. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17c. each.

IBERIS *Gibraltarica*. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

I. sempervirens. EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT. Few hardy perennials afford a more prolonged display than this. Its flowers remain fresh nearly a month. Well adapted to every place in the garden where the sun can strike it. Southern Europe. May and June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

I. tenoriana. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

INULA hirta. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

IRIS (Flag) This is a grand family with many varieties.

I. cristata. CRESTED IRIS. Comes from North Carolina and has handsome light blue flowers, with short, thick, green foliage. One of the best dwarf kinds. It soon spreads so as to form good-sized clumps, and seems entirely hardy. May. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz. (\$5 per 100.)

I. ensata (*I. fragrans*). N., 10c. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

I. Florentina. ORRIS ROOT. Fine early Iris; white, tinged with lavender. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

I. graminea. Eight or 10 inches high, with lilac and purple flowers. European. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz., \$5 per 100. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

IRIS Germanica. GERMAN IRIS, FLOWER-DE-LUCE.

Alviere. Striped, pale purple falls and standard. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

Candiana. Pale blue standards, falls purple and striped. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

Fragrans, or Storm King. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

Flavescens. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

Honorable. Of medium height. Clear orange-yellow; standards reddish brown. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.55 per doz.

Innocence. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

Madame Chereau. Tall, with high standards; white, with blue margins. N., 12c. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

Neglecta. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

Penelope. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

Pearl. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

Queen of Gypsies. Standards soft yellowish brown, falls rose-purple. N., 12c. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

Rio de Belges. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

Stenophylla. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

Iris Germanica, continued.

Souvenir. One of the best yellow sorts. Standards clear yellow; falls paler, with reddish purple stripes. Early, of medium height. N., 12c. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.55 per doz.

Velveteen. Medium tall; pale yellow standards, dark red or velvety purple falls. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

In Various Colors, Mixed. The flowers present a variation in form and delicacy of coloring not excelled by many expensive

and tender orchids. June.
N., 10cts. each,
\$1 per doz.;
P., 13c. each,
\$1.30 per doz.

I. Hookeri. Dwarf, with blue flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

I. Iberica. Purple, brown and white, with wine-red spots. Dwarf. N., 15c. each; P., 17cts. each.

IRIS laevigata (*Iris Kämpferi*).

JAPAN IRIS, SINGLE. (See illustration, 3d cover page.)

Apple Blossom. Light colors nicely tinted and flaked. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

Blue Bird. Color dark blue. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Exquisite. Porcelain-blue. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Helen Von Siebold. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Neptune. Reddish gray, freely veined. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Shadow. Large, wavy petals of indigo-blue, with peacock luster and golden center. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

The Quakeress. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

In Mixed Colors. Exceedingly fine and showy, and very distinct. June. N., 10c. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

I. laevigata (*I. Kämpferi*). Seedlings. N., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; P., 9 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

IRIS laevigata, JAPAN IRIS, DOUBLE.

Blue Jay. Dwarf habit; large flowers of fine azure-blue, freely veined and mottled with white. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Gold Bound. Tall and showy, with very large flowers. Pure snow-white, with large, gold-banded center. One of the best. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Iris laevigata, continued.

Gypsy. Crimson-purple, distinctly veined bright yellow, rayed center. N., 15c. each; P., 17c. each

Mahogany. Very large flowers of deep mahogany red. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Mr. Fell. Grayish white, finely veined with celestial blue, with blue and yellow center. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

Mt. Hood. Light blue, shaded darker; bright orange center. N., 15c. each; P., 18c. each.

Zenobia. Rich purple, mottled gray. N., 15c. each; P., 18c. ea.

Eclaire. One of the most charming of the white Japan Irises. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

IRIS longipetala. A rare species from Oregon. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

I. Missouriensis. Has lilac-purple flowers. Distinct and interesting. June. N., 15 cts. each,

\$1.25 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

Persica. A pretty bulbous species; lilac, purple and yellow. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

I. pumila. A very pretty dwarf species, fine for edging. Lilac-purple flowers. April. N., 8c. each, 80c. per doz.; P., 9c. each, 90c. per doz.

I. Pseudacorus. YELLOW FLAG. See Bog Plants for description. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.

I. reticulata, var. Krelagei. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 16 cts. each, \$1.46 per doz.

I. Sibirica. From Siberia. Perfectly hardy, it soon forms good-sized clumps, bearing light blue flowers. A satisfactory variety in this most useful genus. June. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz., \$5 per 100.

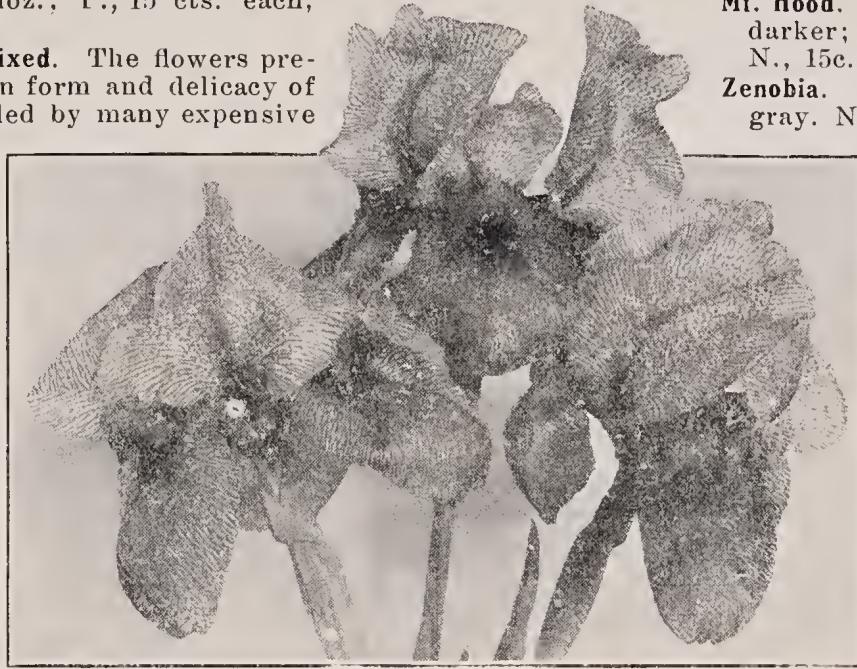
I. —, var. White-Flowered. An especially lovely form of the preceding, with flowers of great beauty. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. See illustration on front cover.

I. sp. var. atrosanguinea. One of the best hardy blue sorts. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 10c. per pkt.

I. sp. var. Cengialti. Very fine and early. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.40 per doz.

I. sp. var. Fisheri. A tall, handsome blue Iris of much worth. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

I. Susiana. Flowers large and striking. Not quite hardy without covering in winter. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 17c. each, \$1.65 per doz.



Iris Susiana.

IRIS tenax. Bright lilac, with purple veins, and variegated white and yellow. N., 10 cts. each; P., 12 cts. each.

I. verna. DWARF IRIS. Violet-blue, with orange-yellow. Low, 3 to 6 inches high. Native of wooded hillsides. May. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

I. versicolor. COMMON BLUE FLAG. Is the common Blue Flag of our brooksides and wet meadows. It grows naturally in moist places, but will thrive in any good garden soil when in cultivation. One of the best bog varieties, giving much bright color in its season. June. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. (\$4.50 per 100.)

I. xiphium. SPANISH IRIS. Very fine bulbous flowering plants, coming into bloom soon after the German Iris, with blue, white and yellow flowers. N., 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; P., 6 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

I. xiphiooides. ENGLISH IRIS. Large flowers in handsome blue and white colors, about as tall as the Spanish Iris, and coming just after it. N., 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.; P., 9 cts. each, 68 cts. per doz.

JASIONE perennis. SHEEP'S-BIT, SHEPHERD'S SCABIOUS. Nearly a foot high, bearing an abundance of globular blue flower-heads. Of easy culture in any garden soil, and grows well in full sunlight or partial shade. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

JEFFERSONIA binata (*J. diphylla*). An interesting and rare little plant growing in rich woods. Flower solitary, in May. Nice for shaded situations. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

KNIPHOFIA aloides (*Tritoma uvaria*). RED-HOT POKER PLANT, or TORCH FLOWER. This plant is a little tender and should be protected from severe frost. It is easily grown in cold countries by covering with leaves to exclude frost. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.; P., 25 cts. each, \$2.05 per doz.

KRIGIA amplexicaulis (*Cynthia Virginica*). This is a rather pretty yellow-flowered plant, belonging to the Daisy family, and well suited to shady places. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

LAMIUM maculatum. DEAD NETTLE. A half-trailing herb, the tips ascending. Flowers purple, red or white. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

LATHYRUS latifolius. PERENNIAL SWEET PEA, EVERLASTING PEA. A very desirable perennial, and though the flowers are not fragrant, like the sweet pea, they are very handsome, and will be found well worth growing. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

LEONTOPODIUM alpinum. EDELWEISS. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

LEPACHYS pinnata (*L. pinnatifida*). CONE-FLOWER. One of the composite family, 3 to 4 feet high, branching and bearing yellow, daisy-like flower-heads at the ends of its branches. August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

LEWISIA rediviva. BITTER-ROOT. Is a curious, hardy herbaceous perennial from the Pacific coast. Suited to dry, sandy soil or rockwork. Flowers only in the sun. Flowers white or pink; very handsome. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

LIATRIS. GAY-FEATHER, BUTTON SNAKEROOT. A group of plants of the composite family, with purple or nearly white flower-heads. Fine for the border, succeeding in any good soil.

L. cylindracea. Has purple flower-heads. August. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

L. graminifolia. Slender, 2-3 feet. Flowers rose-red. N., 15 cts. each; P., 16 cts. each.

L. pycnostachya. PRAIRIE, or KANSAS GAY-FEATHER. Long, cylindraceous spikes of rose-purple flower-heads. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.

L. scariosa. Has heads nearly 2 inches wide; purple. August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

L. spicata. Has spikes of good-sized purplish flower-heads, 6 to 15 inches in length. August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.



Leontopodium alpinum.

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; *P.* indicates PREPAID.



A Field of *Lilium elegans*, taken in our Nurseries. (See page 22.)

LILIES

No group of cultivated bulbs holds a more important position in horticulture than this grand genus. Most of the species are hardy in well-drained soil, but we find by experience that the less frost the bulbs have to endure, the stronger they seem to be. Even the kinds native to New England are better and stronger if covered to exclude severe frost. A covering of fine hay, a few inches of leaves, or two or three inches of strawy manure, as it comes from the horse stables, put over the bulbs in autumn, will be very useful as a protection. Some of the stronger growing Lilies are well suited to planting among shrubbery.

A most important item in the growing of all Lilies is the combination of good drainage with plenty of moisture. They require much moisture during the blooming season; still, a soil not well drained seldom seems to suit them. Much good can be done in the adding of sand, leaf-mold or turf loam (which is always good for the Lily), but if good drainage is not given many species will not thrive.

Lilies often thrive much better the second year after planting, for the reason that if they are not taken fresh from the ground, some or all of the roots have been lost, or dried, and their scales, also, may have become shriveled. This is too often the case with imported or store bulbs if the storing has not been in a cellar and in soil. Lilies imported in their natural soil, or in damp sphagnum, not allowed to become dry, and not deprived of their roots, are much more likely to bloom the first year. In purchasing Lilies, it is well to insist upon having only firm and solid bulbs. If they have been wintered in a cellar, it should have been in sand or loam, in tight boxes, so that the bulbs could not have shrunken or dried. Bulbs wintered in this way are often about as solid as when wintered in the ground. They may be better than if set in the ground in autumn and exposed to the rains, which often injure late-planted bulbs.

The best time to set Lilies is in autumn, it is generally believed, but I have had quite as good success with spring setting. If they are taken fresh from the nursery before they have advanced too far in growth, they do nicely. The reason why so many believe that Lilies should be set out only in autumn is because the main supply has been from store bulbs. Few dealers keep their stocks in the ground, and when stocks are not kept in beds or in the ground, unless stored in damp soil in tight boxes, by spring the bulbs become so dried and shrunken that a season is required for them to regain their normal strength. Two or three exceptions, perhaps, should be made for spring setting. The Candidums, as a rule, do better set not later than September 15, and even August 15 is better. Longiflorum and its varieties, also, when set in spring must be planted very early. Imported or "store" bulbs, which usually have no roots, should be set in early autumn for the best results the following season. Always bear in mind when setting Lilies that they not only send out roots to a good depth below the bulbs, but from where the stem joins the bulb to very near the surface of the bed roots will form, and these need feeding as much as those at the bottom. Do not let the bulbs come in contact with this enriched soil. Place a third of an inch or more of clear sand or light loam under or next to the bulb, and cover with the same before the enriched soil is drawn over them. The enriched soil often rots the bulbs when allowed to come in contact with them. Do not plant too deep or too shallow. If the bulbs could be set 4 inches deep at first, and then, after they are up say 6 inches high, a covering of 2 inches of good, fine leaf-mold could be placed over them as a mulch, they would be treated as I like to treat them. Without mulch, set 6 inches deep. Well-decayed peat is also an excellent mulch. Always plant on fresh ground or ground that has not had Lilies for the two previous years.

The flowering season of Lilies varies much. Bulbs stored in cellars and planted late often bloom much later than those fresh from the ground. The blooming season of Auratum can be much prolonged by setting late in spring a few bulbs that have not started: I have had excellent success with Auratums when set in an inch or two of fresh sphagnum moss. It seems to induce root growth at the bottom of the bulbs. My stock is for the most part fresh from beds.

LILIUM auratum. GOLDEN - BANDED JAPAN LILY. This is the most popular Lily grown. No species ever had so much general favor. It is a very variable species in the size, color, etc., of its flowers, and also in the time of flowering. A bed of 100 Auratums will produce flowers over a longer time than a hundred of any other Lily species. Flowers white, with a central band and numerous deep purple spots. Height 2 to 6 feet, not rarely bearing 20 large, fragrant flowers 8 to 12 inches across. Its fragrance is something wonderful—so strong that a large bouquet of Auratums will fill a large church with their odor. July and August. (See illustration below, and on back cover page.)



Lilium auratum.

A few extra, monster bulbs. N., 30 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.

First-sized bulbs. N., 15c. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.

Second-sized bulbs. N., 10 cts. each; P., 12 cts. each.

L. auratum, var. rubro-vittatum is a rare form, in which the central band is deep red. N., 60 cts. each; P., 65 cts. each.

I. Brownii (*L. Japonicum*, var. *Brownii*). Bears 3 or 4 flowers, 7 to 8 inches long, partly drooping; chocolate-purple outside, white within. July. N., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.; P., 53 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; *P.* indicates PREPAID.

Lilium bulbiferum. In some respects much like *L. croceum*. It is a different shaped Lily, so far as the bulb is concerned, and while *L. croceum* bears no bulblets, *L. bulbiferum* has a good crop in the axils of its leaves. Flowers red, slightly cottony. June. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

L. canadense. WILD YELLOW LILY. Flowers vary in color—red and yellow. Grows 2 to 5 feet high, and is a most hardy species. Nice to plant among shrubbery, and does quite well in shade. June to July. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

L. candidum. MADONNA LILY. Handsome, large, fragrant, pure white flowers. Easy of culture; does best when left undisturbed after planting. August and September are the best months to plant this Lily. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

L. Chalcedonicum. SCARLET MARTAGON, TURK'S-CAP. A charming and delicate flowered species. No one could help admiring it. July. N., 50c. each; P., 55 cts. each.

L. concolor. Dwarf, erect, scarlet-flowered species; very pretty. Sandy, slaty or gravelly soil suits it best. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 16 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

L. —, var. partheneion (*L. coridion*). Flowers about same size as above, but bright yellow; give same treatment. A dainty little species, in every way worthy of culture. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 16 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

L. Davuricum. This Lily resembles *L. Philadelphicum*, but is a much better Lily of easy culture and more permanent. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. elegans, var. atropurpureum. This is the darkest red form of Elegans I have ever seen. Very healthy and a handsome Lily. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

L. —, var. atrosanguineum. A variety with dark red blotches on its petals. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each.

L. —, var. aurantiacum multiflorum. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

L. —, var. "Best Red." Is a most healthy form of this species, and will be found to stand more hardships than most Lilies. It is only a little more than a foot high, and has deep red flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.

L. —, var. Cloth of Gold. A very fine golden yellow form of *L. elegans*. N., 40c. each; P., 43c. each.

L. —, var. fulgens (*L. Batemannii*). This is a strong variety of *L. elegans*, about 2½ feet high, with reddish salmon-colored flowers. One of the best. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.

L. —, var. Incomparable. N., 30 cts. each.; P., 32 cts. each.

L. —, var. nigromaculatum. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

L. —, var. Thunbergianum. Flowers pale scarlet in June. Japan. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.

Lilium elegans, var. *umbellatum* is one of the more common forms and a rather strong grower. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

L. —, var. Wallacei. One of the smaller and later forms; very hardy and a reliable one for general use. A little later in blooming. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

L. excelsum. See *L. testaceum*.

L. Grayi. A native of the mountains of North Carolina. One of the best, with dark, reddish orange flowers. It grows about 2 feet high, bearing usually a single flower. Though a rare plant, it is easily managed in a sandy loam. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.; P., 22c. each, \$1.90 per doz.

L. Hansoni. See *L. maculatum*.

L. Henryi. A splendid new Lily from the mountains of China. It is the most vigorous Lily I have ever seen. Its flowers closely resemble the *L. speciosum* in shape, but in color they are a handsome deep orange-yellow banded with green. N., \$1 each; P., \$1.05 each.

L. Humboldtii. See *L. maculatum*.

L. Japonicum, var. *Brownii*. See *L. Brownii*, page 22.



Lilium Batemannii. (See preceding page.)

L. Japonicum, var. *roseum* (*L. Krameri*). All who see this Lily in flower admire it, and it is often thought to be the most delicately tinted of all. The flowers vary from pure white in a few to a deep reddish pink. They are of fairly good size but of a most delicate structure, quite in keeping with the color. It is a little difficult to grow on account of the fall rain getting into the center of the bulb and rotting it. It is said that the

Lilium Japonicum, var. *roseum*, continued.

Japanese often plant this Lily on its side, so that its scales will shed the rains, and to prevent the water from entering the center of the bulb. There seems to be little difficulty in having them live when fresh bulbs are set in spring. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each.



Lilium Krameri.

L. Krameri. See *L. Japonicum*, var. *roseum*.

L. Leichtlinii. See *L. Maximowiczi*.

L. longiflorum. A grand Lily, with pure white, funnel-shaped flowers, often 7 inches long. N., 12c. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

L. Martagon. Dull purplish red flowers, with purple spots. N., 25 cts. each.; P., 27 cts. each.

L. maculatum (*L. Hansoni*). Under favorable conditions attains a height of 3 feet. Flowers reddish orange, 6 to 10 in a cluster; petals thick and durable. A rare Japanese Lily that is rather high in price, but so permanent and healthy has it been with me that I consider it one of the cheapest. I never have lost a bulb after it was once established, and I have bulbs which have bloomed every year for the last six years. N., 75 cts. each; P., 78 cts. each.

L. Maximowiczi (*L. Leichtlinii*), var. *Reddish Yellow*. This is a later blooming species than most of the red and yellow kinds. A stronger and surer strain than the yellow variety. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 21 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

L. —, var. Fujia. A little larger form of the preceding. N., 30 cts. each; P., 32 cts. each.

L. —, var. *Yellow-flowered*. Flowers canary-yellow, spotted; one of the rarer Lilies. N., 75 cts. each; P., 77 cts. each.

Lilium pardalinum. Has done well here in cultivation, and is a very fine species. Flowers orange-red, with lighter orange center and purple spots on the lower half. A Lily that will thrive in wet, sandy situations. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.

L. parvum. A rather small species from California, with light yellow, erect flowers. Not so easily grown as some. N., 40 cts. each; P., 41 cts. each.

L. Philadelphicum. The wild native Lily of our sandy plains and rocky hilltops. It varies much in different soils, and seldom thrives in soils where clay predominates. It is a handsome Lily, with deep orange-red flowers. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.



Lilium tigrinum, var. splendens.
Taken in our nursery.

L. pomponium. Red flowers. N., 35 cts. each; P., 38 cts. each.

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Lilium pomponicum, var. Pyrenaicum. Flowers yellow. N., 40 cts. each; P., 43 cts. each.

L. puberulum (*L. Humboldtii*). Has a stout stem, 4 to 5 feet high; bulb large, 2 to 4 inches thick. Produces often 6 to 10 flowers per stalk, of a reddish orange shade, covered with purple spots. Few Lilies excel it in beauty when at its best. It should have a warm, dry, sandy or gravelly soil, and be planted at least 10 inches below the surface. I have some very fine bulbs of this Lily. N., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; P., 55 cts. each, \$5.60 per doz.

L. speciosum, var. album. About the same as the well-known *L. speciosum rubrum*, except that the flowers are white. It is a more expensive Lily. August and September. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$1.90 per doz.

L. —, var. Kraetzeri. N., 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; P., 28 cts. each, \$2.30 per doz.

L. —, var. macranthum. This variety has done fully as well as Rubrum with me, lasting well. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

L. —, var. Melpomene. Darker red than Rubrum. A good and desirable kind. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

L. —, var. roseum. White, shaded and spotted with rose. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

L. —, var. rubrum. This fine late-blooming plant from Japan is one of the most showy of Lilies; of medium height, and not difficult to grow in any good garden soil. Good flowering bulbs. August and September. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

L. superbum. AMERICAN TURK'S CAP. This native Lily is one of the finest and most hardy of all Lilies. It often attains a height of 6 feet, and produces a large number of flowers. Its flowers are bright orange in color, with dark spots. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

L. tenuifolium. SIBERIAN CORAL LILY. One of the most delicate and charming species. One to 2 feet high, with one to 15 or more nodding rich scarlet flowers. It is propagated from seeds or scales. One of the quickest to bloom from seed. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt., 75c. per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

L. testaceum (*L. excelsum*). One of the most beautiful Lilies. Handsome nankeen-yellow flowers on a stalk 4 to 6 feet high. Thought to be a hybrid. A novel color in Lilies. N., 50 cts. each; P., 55 cts. each.

L. tigrinum. TIGER LILY. N., 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.; P., 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

L. —, var. plenescens. DOUBLE TIGER LILY. N., 12c. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 14c. each, \$1.40 per doz.

L. —, var. splendens. By far the best form of Tiger Lily I have had. It is taller, with handsome, larger flowers and a much healthier plant. Fine among shrubbery. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

L. Wallacei. See *L. elegans*.

L. Washingtonianum. N., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; P., 43 cts. each, \$4.35 per doz.

LINUM Austriacum. AUSTRIAN FLAX. Has pale blue flowers in June and July. It is a pretty border plant and remains for a long time in bloom. June. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. flavum. Is rather low in growth, with many branches, which terminate in a great number of bright yellow flowers. One of the best hardy perennials with yellow flowers. June and July. N., 11 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. (\$6 per 100.) Seeds, 5c. per pkt.

L. perenne. Somewhat resembling *Austriacum*. Flowers blue, in summer. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

LOBELIA cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. The Cardinal Flower of our swamps and brooksides. Is one of the most striking of our wild flowers; often 4 feet high. Its elongated spikes of deep scarlet flowers attract attention in any place. Though naturally found in moist or boggy soil, it takes kindly to cultivation, and may be grown with success in any good garden ground. August. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. syphilitica. GREAT LOBELIA. Has showy light blue flowers, August and September. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

LUPINUS perennis. WILD LUPINE. A strong-growing native, preferring a sandy soil and bearing large spikes of blue and white flowers in June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

L. polypillus. Has good-sized spikes of handsome blue flowers, in June; attains a height of 3 feet, and is a desirable plant for the border, or to grow among shrubbery. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. (\$6 per 100.) Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt., 40 cts. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

L. —, var. *albus*. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

LYCHNIS. ROSE CAMPION. A showy class.

L. Alpina. Has pink flowers, in close, compact heads half an inch wide. Plant about 6 inches high. A native of the Alps. May. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. Chalcedonica. MALTESE CROSS, JERUSALEM CROSS, SCARLET LIGHTNING. Is 2 or 3 feet high, with white or scarlet flowers in good-sized corymbose heads. Give it rich soil. June. N., 15c. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt., 30 cts. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

L. Coronaria (*Agrostemma Coronaria*). MULLEIN PINK, ROSE CAMPION. Usually a biennial, except when cut back soon after blooming. Flowers red or white, showy. Last of June. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt., 20 cts. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

L. coronata (*L. grandiflora*). Eight to 12 inches high; large red or white flowers in June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.



Lobelia cardinalis.

Lychnis dioica, var. *rosea* (*L. diurna*, var. *rosea*). About 2 feet high; has rose-purple flowers in profusion. A native of Britain; very hardy, showy and nice for naturalizing along woodland walks or half-shaded borders, where it will continue to live and make a good showing while in bloom. May and June. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. Flos-Jovis (*Agrostemma Flos-Jovis*). JUPITER'S FLOWER. Something like *L. Coronaria*, but a permanent plant when established. Any good garden soil suits it. Flowers in June. N., 12c. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

L. fulgens. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

L. Haageana. Handsome red flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.65 per doz.

L. Viscaria, var. *splendens*. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

LYSIMACHIA clethroides. LOOSESTRIFE. A hardy perennial from Japan. Flowers white, in dense recurved spikes. August. N., 15c. each; P., 20c.

L. nummularia. MONEYWORT, CREEPING CHARLEY. A low, creeping perennial, good for covering shaded grounds. N., 8 cts. each, 80c. per doz.; P., 9 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz. (\$3 per 100.)

LYTHRUM Salicaria, var. *roseum superbum*. ROSY-STRIFE. A rose-colored form of *L. salicaria*—a native of England, where it is found growing on the margins of lakes and streams. Height 3 to 5 feet, bearing leafy spikes of rose-purple flowers. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.



Oenothera fruticosa.

MALVA moschata. MUSK MALLOW. Flowers rose or white, about 2 inches wide, in terminal axillary clusters; height about 2 feet; branching. A handsome perennial, native of Britain. N., 15c. each.; P., 20 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

MENTHA spicata (*M. viridis*). SPEARMINT. Much called for, for edible purposes. Likes moist soil, such as wet borders of brooks, but will do in any garden soil. N., 5 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz.; P., 6 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz. (75c. per 100.)

MERTENSIA. LUNGWORT.

M. paniculata. Flowers purplish blue; terminal. Plant 1 to 2 feet high. Washington and Oregon. Retains its dark green foliage longer than most species. Spring. N., 25c. each; P., 30c. each.

M. pulmonarioides (*M. Virginica*). VIRGINIAN COWSLIP, BLUE BELLS. A foot or two high, with dark green foliage, and loose panicles of rich blue-purple flowers in early spring. If set in spring at all, it should be early. August or September is best. N., 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. (25 for \$2.25.)

M. Sibirica. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

M. umbratilis. A very fine and interesting species from Oregon, with delicate porcelain-blue flowers. The best except Pulmonarioides. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz.

MITELLA diphylla. MITERWORT, or BISHOP'S CAP. A low and slender little plant, with white flowers in a raceme 6 to 8 inches long. Likes partial shade. N., 12 cts. each; P., 14 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

MONARDA. HORSEMINT.

M. bradburiana. Lower growing than the following; give a drier soil and place. Flowers pale purple. N., 25 cts. each.; P., 30 cts. each.

M. didyma. OSWEGO TEA, BEE BALM, FRAGRANT BALM. Cardinal-red flowers in large, showy heads. Summer. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

M. fistulosa. WILD BERGAMOT. Three to 4 feet, with light purple flowers. Common westward. August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

M. punctata. HORSEMINT. N., 10c. each; P., 15c. ea.

MYOSOTIS. FORGET-ME-NOT.

M. palustris. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

M. —, var. semperflorens. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 19 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

M. sylvatica, var. *Victoriae* (*M. alpestris*). N., 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 19c. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

OENOTHERA. EVENING PRIMROSE.

OE. fruticosa. Large, deep yellow flowers. Plant 2 to 3 feet high. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. (\$6 per 100.) Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

OE. glauca, var. *Fraseri*. A form of Glauca from the southern states, with ovate-lanceolate, slightly petioled leaves. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

OE. Missouriensis. Low-growing, with prostrate stems and large light yellow flowers, 2 to 4 inches wide. One of the best. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

PAEONIA albiflora (*P. Chinensis*). CHINESE PEONIES. Few hardy herbaceous plants are so suited to any position in garden or grounds as the Peony. The gorgeous display of flowers in their season is very effective, and the dark green foliage at all times is attractive. What better frontage for shrubberies, or in fact for any large plantation, than Peonies? They are also well suited to massing in beds by themselves. Give the borders or beds a deep and thorough spading; yes, trench the ground, working in a liberal supply of the best decomposed manure, and again a top-dressing of the same in the spring. Avoid planting too deep; an inch or so of soil over the buds is sufficient. Don't expect too much of them the first year. They are a little slow in their growth, but after a couple of seasons, if they have been well cared for, you will have no reason for regretting the extra pains in setting. They bloom in June.

Agida. A fine dark red, double Paeonia. N., 75c. each; P., 80 cts. each.

Arthur. Pale pink. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25c. each.

August Miellez. Pale red and blush. N., 45 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

Caroline Allain. Blush center, sulphur with white. N., 75 cts. each; P., 80 cts. each.

Double Dark Red. N., 40c. each; P., 45c. each.

Double White. N., 40 cts. each; P., 45c. each.

Double Rose. N., 30 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.

Duchess of Orleans. Pale red and blush. N., 35 cts. each; P., 40 cts. each.

Faubert. N., 55 cts. each; P., 60 cts. each.

Faust. Metallic rose-purple. N., 60c. each; P., 65 cts. each.

Festiva maxima. One of the best large white. N., 75 cts. each; P., 80 cts. each.

Lucretia. N., 30 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.

Magnifica. A fine double white, shaded with carmine. N., 60 cts. each; P., 65 cts. each.

Marie Lemoine. Creamy white. N., 65 cts. each; P., 70 cts. each.

Mme. Lebon. A fine cherry red variety. N., 50 cts. each; P., 55 cts. each.

Mutabilis. N., 35 cts. each; P., 40 cts. each.

Potzi. N., 45 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

Prince of Salm Dyck. Pale pink. N., 45 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

Professor Morren. Pale pink. N., 45 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

Purpurea. Fine double purple flowers. N., 40 cts. each; P., 45 cts. each.

Rose de Gendbrugg. N., 75c. each; P., 80c. ea.

Rubra grandiflora. N., 35c. each; P., 40c. each.

Rubra plenissima. N., 25c. each; P., 30c. each.

Sappho. N., 30 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.

Souvenir de L'Exposition. N., 30 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.

Thorbecki. Red; very handsome. N., 35c. each; P., 40 cts. each.

Wellington. N., 30 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.

I will furnish 25 choice Peonies, my selection, all double, for \$3.75.

PAEONIA Brownii. A species from California with small, single flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 24 cts. each.

P. Moutan (*P. arborea*). CHINESE TREE PEONY. Grows over 6 feet high unless cut back; much branched. N., 40 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

P. —, var. Adelhio. N., \$1.25 each; P., \$1.35 each.

P. —, var. Louise Mouchelet. Salmon-rose. N., \$1.25 each; P., \$1.35 each.

P. officinalis. Single. N., 75 cts. each; P., 85 cts. each.

P. —, var. alba plena. Pale blush; very charming. N., 50 cts. each; P., 55 cts. each.

P. —, var. fl. pl. Double red. N., 45 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

P. tenuifolia. Single-flowered form. N., 50 cts. each; P., 55 cts. each.

P. —, var. fl. pl. Full double dark red flowers. N., 45 cts. each; P., 50 cts. each.

PANSIES. See *Viola tricolor*.



Paeonias.



Papaver orientale, photographed in our nursery.

PAPAVER alpinum. ALPINE POPPY. Smaller than *P. nudicaule*, with yellow, white and rose flowers. Mixed colors. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt., 40 cts. per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

P. caucasicum. A biennial with brick-red flowers, much like Pilosum. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

P. nudicaule. ICELAND POPPY. White, reddish orange, or common golden yellow flowers. Very hardy, and a permanent perennial when established in congenial soil. May to November. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt., 25 cts. per $\frac{1}{8}$ oz.

P. orientale, var. bracteatum. Seeds only. 8 cts. per pkt.

P. —, var. Royal Scarlet. It is a fine hardy perennial, having great red flowers with dark center. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt., 40 cts. per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Papaver pilosum. A good perennial, with flowers about 3 inches in diameter, of a brick red with pale spot at base of petals. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

PARDANTHUS Chinensis. See Belemcanda.

PARADISEA Liliastrum, var. major (*Anthericum Lilium*). ST. BRUNO'S LILY. The pure white flowers are as near the shape of those of the Madonna Lily as any, but small in comparison. It is a more permanent plant, however. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

PARNASSIA. GRASS OF PARNASSUS.

P. asarifolia. Has large, nearly white flowers and large, kidney-shaped leaves. N., 12 cts. each; P., 14 cts. each.

P. Caroliniana. Has pretty white flowers on stems of good length, and broad, oval leaves. It needs considerable moisture, and prefers a sandy soil. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

PENTSTEMON. BEARD-TONGUE. This genus comprises a large number of variously colored flowers. Few genera among the popular hardy perennials afford a greater number that are so attractive. Their natural gracefulness, variety of colors and great abundance of flowers make them useful in many places. They like a sandy soil with leaf-mold intermixed, and plenty of moisture in summer. But in winter good drainage is essential. Though hardy as a rule, too much frost with an excess of moisture in winter seems to be fatal to most of this genus.

P. acuminatus. Lilac or violet flowers in July; stem erect, about a foot high. One of the best. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

P. barbatus. About 2 feet high; showy flowers red or scarlet. One of the most attractive. N., 20c. each, \$1.25 per doz. P., 23 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

P. —, var. coccineus. N., 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.45 per doz. Seeds, 6c. per pkt.

P. confertus. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each.

P. diffusus. Showy purple flowers in dense cymes. September. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

P. grandiflorus. One of the finest of all the Pentstemons, attracting attention in all collections of hardy flowers. It is a distinct, tall-growing species, with thick leaves and large, showy purple flowers. The latter are produced in abundance. June. N., 15c. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 17c. each, \$1.55 per doz. Seeds, 8c. per pkt.

P. laevigatus (*P. digitalis*). Common on moist grounds in the west. Though not so showy as some, its flowers are quite abundant, nearly white; a trifle more than an inch in length. Moist, sandy soil is its choice. June. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

P. ovatus. Two to 4 feet high; stems erect, but slender flowers; blue or purple. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

P. pubescens. A shorter native species, with partly reclining stems of light violet-purple flowers. June. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

P. secundiflorus. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

PHLOX paniculata. HYBRID PHLOXES. Many of the best hardy perennials are of this genus. Dwarf species, like *P. subulata* and its varieties, are useful in rockwork. The taller sorts of *P. paniculata* and *P. maculata* give some most delicate and varied colors, and are prized as among the most staple of garden perennials.

Mixed Hybrids. Of many colors. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Also the following named varieties:

Anna Crozy. This is one of the finest of the taller white kinds. Strong plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Astier Rehu. Fine deep purplish crimson. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

Athis. Deep pink, overlaid with salmon; pink eye. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

Phlox paniculata, continued.

Ball of Fire. A fine bright red form. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Cyclone. Carmine-rose, light center. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Eclair. One of the best of the whites, with flowers of thicker material than most. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

Hybrida. Tall; purplish red.

Jeanne d'Arc. Medium tall; white. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Lorena. Low; white flowers.

Lathair. Salmon-red, carmine eye. N., 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

Michael Cervantes. White, with red eye. N., 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.75 per doz.

Peach Blow. Delicate pink, with white markings; deep rose eye. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Purple King. Tall; dark purple.

Semiraris. Bright purplish magenta. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.75 per doz.

Any of the above kinds at 25 cts. each where not priced. or 27 cts. prepaid. 12 kinds, my selection, \$2.

PHLOX divaricata. Pale lilac or blue flowers. N., 12c. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.35 per doz.

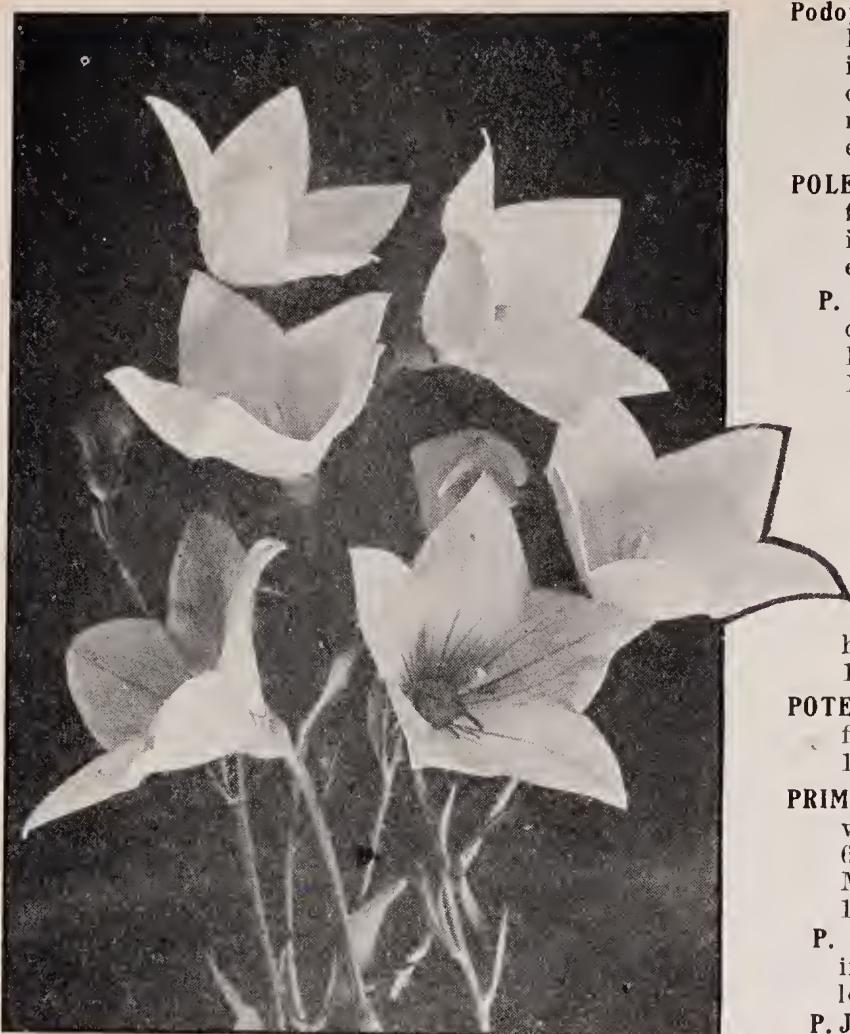
P. maculata. Pink, pale pink or lilac flowers; does well in shade. August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

P. maculata. An early form, with reddish purple flowers. One of the first of the taller Phlox to bloom. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

P. reptans. A handsome, low-growing species, forming dense beds which, when in bloom, display a solid sheet of rosy red flowers. May to June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.



Phlox paniculata.



Platycodon grandiflora.

Phlox subulata. MOSS PINK. Creeping and tufted, forming broad mats. Flowers of various shades, from pure white to rosy red. May and June. N., 15c. ea., \$1.10 per doz.; P., 18c. ea., \$1.40 per doz.

P. —, var. *alba*. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.

P. —, var. *frondosa*. Pink. N., 28 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. JAPANESE BELL-FLOWER. Six to 15 inches high. Large, solitary white or blue flowers at the ends of the branches. China and Japan. Summer. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt., 50 cts. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

P. —, var. *album*. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

P. —, var. *autumnale*. A late-blooming form. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

P. —, var. *Mariesii*. A recently introduced form of Album, with shorter stems and larger flowers. July and August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

PODOPHYLLUM Emodii. An interesting species from the Himalayan Mountains. N., 25 cts. each; P., 27 cts. each.

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; *P.* indicates PREPAID.

Podophyllum peltatum. MANDRAKE, MAY-APPLE. Is another good plant for shade. The flower is pure white or nearly so, of good size, but often hidden by the foliage. It has large, round, lobed, peltate leaves. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

POLEMONIUM caeruleum. JACOB'S LADDER. A fine border plant, with handsome blue flowers in early summer. May and June. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

P. reptans. GREEK VALERIAN. Loose panicled corymbs of blue or sometimes white flowers. Plant 6 inches high, blooming in spring. N., 12 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

POLYGONATUM biflorum. SMALL, or HAIRY SOLOMON'S SEAL. One of the good things for shade. Its deep green, lasting foliage makes it valuable in its place. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

P. giganteum. GREAT, or SMOOTH SOLOMON'S SEAL. Stem stout, 2 to 7 feet high. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

POTENTILLA sp. With handsome cream-colored flowers. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

PRIMULA denticulata. Small flowers, half an inch wide, in dense umbels; bright lilac. Stems 6 to 12 inches high. Native to the Himalayas. May. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.55 per doz. Seeds, 10c. per pkt.

P. farinosa. Plants attain a height of 8 to 10 inches; flowers lilac or flesh color, with yellow eye. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

P. Japonica. Has variously colored flowers, from dark reddish purple to nearly white. Leaves very large. I have had very good success with this and the next, in a rather moist, partly shaded situation, with a mixture of sand and leaf-mold. June. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

P. Mistassinica. Small and slender, about 6 inches high, with flesh-colored flowers. N., 20c. each; P., 23 cts. each.

P. officinalis. COWSLIP, or PALSY-WORT. [P. *veris* of Lehmann and of Linnaeus in part.] Flowers in various shades. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13c. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 6c. per pkt.

P. —, var. ? Yellow center and dark red margin. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

P. —, var. Dark Wine. Yellow center. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 17c. each, \$1.60 per doz.

P. —, var. Lavender. Yellow spots in center. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

P. —, var. Dark Velvet Red. Yellow center; large flower. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each.

P. —, var. Yellow. Petals tipped with red. N., 25 cts. each; P., 27 cts. each.

P. Sieboldi. Showy; flowers rose and white. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 22 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

P. viscosa, var. major. N., 20c. each; P., 22c. each.

P. Wulfeniana. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

PULMONARIA mollis. LUNGWORT. Blue flowers in April or May. Has handsome mottled leaves. Closely allied to the genus *Mertensia*. Siberia. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

PYCNANTHEMUM lanceolatum. One to 3 feet high, with aromatic leaves and light purple flowers in small heads. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

PYRETHRUM hybridum. See *Chrysanthemum*.

RHEUM. RHUBARB.

R. officinale. Has small greenish flowers in dense spikes. 8 to 10 feet. June. N., 40 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

R. palmatum, var. angustum. Six feet high. Flowers in leafy panicles. June. N., 50 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

R. undulatum. A tall native of Siberia. June. N., 50 cts. each. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

RHEXIA Virginica. MEADOW BEAUTY. Has bright purple flowers, in cymes, in July and August. Stems 6 to 12 inches high. August. N., 10 cts. each, 80c. per doz.; P., 11c. each, 85c. per doz.

RUDBECKIA fulgida. Plants attain a height of 1 to 3 feet, according to soil. Flower heads about a dozen; orange-yellow, with dark purple disk. July. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.

R. laciniata. CONE-FLOWER. Five to 7 feet high; has large yellow flowers, with dark brown or purple centers. August. N., 15c. each; P., 18c. each.

R. —, var. "Golden Glow." This variety is one of the finest new plants of recent introduction. Tall, with large, full double, golden yellow flowers in great profusion. Two or three plants soon make a fine clump. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

R. Newmani. A tall, handsome, single-flowered sort, something like *R. laciniata*, but a better plant. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

RUTA Patavina (*Haplophyllum Patavium*). RUE. Grows about 1½ feet high; flowers yellow, with green central ribs. Asia. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

SALVIA. SAGE.

S. azurea, var. grandiflora. A most charming species, with delicate blue flowers in August. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 22 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

SANGUINARIA Canadensis. BLOODROOT. Has very pretty white flowers, in early spring, an inch or two wide, followed by large, heart-shaped leaves, which remain until nearly autumn. It will do well in shade, and on this account is one of the most valuable for the shady corner. N., 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.; P., 11c. each, 90c. per doz.

SAPONARIA ocymoides. ROCK SOAPWORT. A very pretty trailing perennial, with an abundance of rose-purple flowers. Very useful in rockwork, or to mass in the border, where a good bed will show a solid mass of color. Switzerland and Italy. June. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

S. officinalis. COMMON SOAPWORT. N., 10c. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

SAXIFRAGA Virginiana. A small white-flowered plant for sunny portions of the rockery. Six to 12 inches high. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

SEDUM. STONECROP. A very large genus, comprising more than a hundred species of plants, mostly hardy and native of temperate or frigid regions. Their flowers are mostly white or yellow, sometimes pink or blue, usually in cymes, but occasionally axillary.

S. acre. WALL PEPPER, MOSSY STONECROP. A pretty species for rockwork; well known and considerably used. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12c. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 5c. per pkt.



Rudbeckia, "Golden Glow."

Sedum Aizoon (*S. Maximowiczii*). Flowers yellow, opening in a dense, flat, spreading cyme in late summer. Stems erect, about a foot high. Japan. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

S. hybridum. A low-spreading species, with yellow flowers. Fine for rockwork. June. N., 10 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

S. maximum. Flowers white, with red spots. Stems 1 to 2 feet high; erect. Europe and Asia. A very attractive hardy plant. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

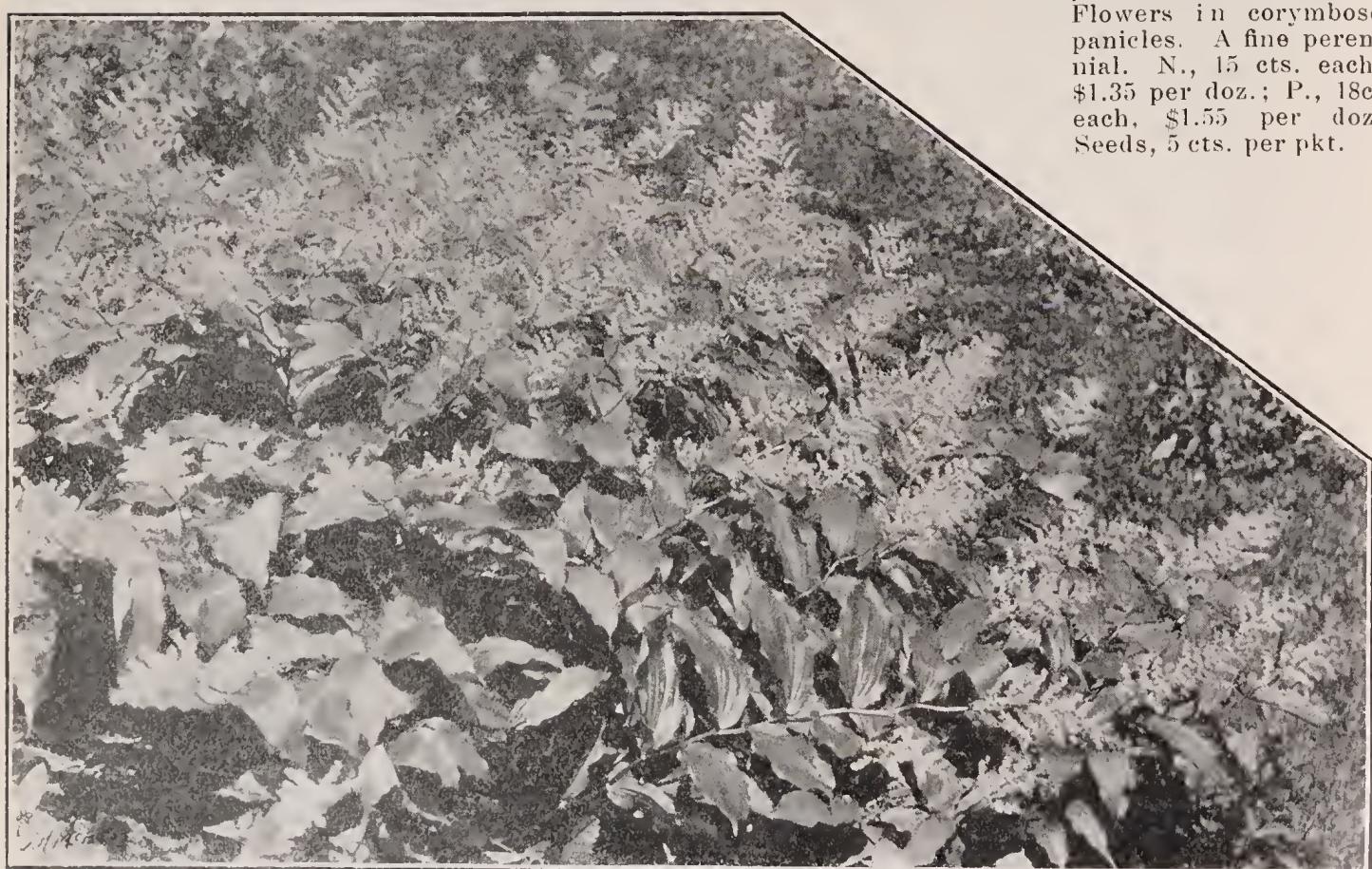
S. pulchrum. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

SHORTIA galacifolia. A charming little creeping evergreen, with white flowers somewhat resembling the Soldanella, but with cut edges to the segments. Leaves deep green, changing to almost crimson. It may be grown in a pot; moist, well-drained shady soil or peat seems to suit it best. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SIDALCEA candida. A malvaceous plant from Colorado, with white flowers. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

SILENE. CATCHFLY.

S. alpestre. ALPINE CATCHFLY. White-flowered perennial, 6 inches high. Flowers in corymbose panicles. A fine perennial. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18c. each, \$1.55 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.



Smilacina racemosa. (See opposite page.)

S. stoloniferum. A species from Asia Minor, with pink or white flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

S. Telephium. The common LIVE FOREVER of our meadows. Good for rocky barren situations. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

S. ternatum. Stems spreading; 3 to 6 inches high; flowers white. An interesting form. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

SENECIO aureus. RAGWORT, SQUAW-WEED. A rather pretty plant of the composite family, with yellow flowers in May and June. Often found wild in wet, boggy soil. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

S. inflata. Pretty white flowers. Plant a foot or more high. N., 10 cts. each; P., 12 cts. each.

S. orientalis. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

S. Pennsylvanica. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

S. Shafts. AUTUMN CATCHFLY. Grows about 6 inches high, with rosy flowers on stems rising laterally from the rosettes of leaves. Native of the Caucasus. June to October. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

S. Virginica. FIRE PINK. Flowers deep crimson, few, and loosely cymose. About a foot high. June. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

SILPHIUM perfoliatum. CUP PLANT, INDIAN CUP. Stems stout, 4 to 8 feet high. Flowers yellow. A coarse plant suited for backgrounds or planting among shrubbery. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

SISYRINCHIUM bellum. A blue-flowered species from California. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.05 per doz.

S. grandiflorum. RUSH LILY. A pretty rose-flowered species from the Pacific coast; 10 or 12 inches high. Spring. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

SMILACINA racemosa. Height 1 to 3 feet. Flowers white, in terminal racemes. Natural to moist copses of the northern states. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

S. stellata. A foot high with dark green leaves; white flowers in a raceme; fruit striped with red. May. N., 15c. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

For *Spiraea Filipendula* and *Aruncus*, see *Ulmaria* and *Aruncus*.

STACHYS Betonica (*Betonica officinalis*). BISHOP'S-WORT, WOOD BETONY. Stems 6 inches to 2 feet high; reddish purple flowers. June to August. Europe. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.

S. lanata. Flowers striped, in many-flowered whorls; leaves thick, soft and woolly. A fine border plant. June and July. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

STATICE Tatarica (incana). N., 25 cts. each; P., 27 cts. each.

S. latifolia. SEA-PINK. A native of southern Russia, about a foot high; flowers blue, in slightly recurved spikes. Hardy. June. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

STOKESIA cyanea. A plant of the Aster family with blue flowers an inch or so wide. Blooms in Aug. Height, 12 to 18 inches. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

STYLOPHORUM diphyllum. YELLOW, or CELANDINE POPPY. This is rather an interesting plant, a foot or so high, and bearing, in early spring, numerous light yellow flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

SYNDESMON thalictroides (*Anemonella thalictroides*, *Thalictrum anemonoides*). RUE-ANEMONE. A charming little wood flower; white or rose color; blooms last of May. Just the thing for shaded locations. N., 8 cts. each; P., 9 cts. each.

THALICTRUM polygonum. TALL MEADOW RUE. A stately plant when growing in rich, moist soil. Flowers white; foliage good. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

T. dioicum. EARLY MEADOW RUE. One to 2 feet high; flowers in April and May; purple. Fine delicate foliage; nice for the shady corner. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

T. occidentale. Said to be the same species as *T. dioicum*, but with me it is quite unlike it, being much smaller and of different habit. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

T. minus. Yellow flowers, in drooping racemes; summer. Europe. N., 15c. each; P., 18 cts. each.

T. —, var. *adiantifolium*. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

T. purpurascens. PURPLE MEADOW RUE. Two to 4 feet high, purplish stem. Flowers greenish and purple. Grows naturally in dry uplands, while *T. polygamum* is usually on moist grounds. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt., 30 cts. per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.



Silphium perfoliatum.

THERMOPSIS Caroliniana. A member of the Pea family, 2 feet high, with bright yellow flowers. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt., 20 cts. per $\frac{1}{8}$ oz.

T. montana. Not so showy. Flowers yellow. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

TIARELLA cordifolia. FALSE MITREWORT, or FOAM FLOWER. A handsome plant in leaf and flower; quite hardy; easily increased, and at home in any moist, sandy soil. Fine for the shady corner, shady or sunny portions of the rockery, or if not too dry, in full sun. Creamy white flowers, star-shaped, massed on stems well above the foliage. May. N., 12c. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 10c. per pkt.

THYMUS serpyllum. THYME. Low, prostrate, creeping, and desirable for carpet bedding. It is pretty in flower, in fruit and foliage. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

TRADESCANTIA Virginiana. SPIDERWORT. A good plant for decorative purposes among shrubbery or along the margins of woodland walks. After a time it forms fine, large clumps 10 to 18 inches high, with numerous terminal umbels of large, light blue flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

Var. *alba*. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.



Trillium grandiflorum.

TRAUTVETTERIA grandis. From Oregon. 20c. each.

TRILLIUM. WOOD LILY, WAKE-ROBIN. Early-flowering bulbous plants, which are generally fond of shade. Large, handsome dark green leaves, which continue for a long time after the flower. If planted in spring, it should be done early. Autumn or late summer is the best time to transplant it, while the bulb is dormant. Spring.

T. cernuum. NODDING WAKE-ROBIN. Has a small, nodding white flower, followed by a large red-berried fruit. N., 15 cts. each; P., 16 cts. each.

Trillium erectum. The common purple-flowered kind; one of the first in bloom. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

T. grandiflorum. Generally considered the best, and probably a thousand of it are sold to a hundred of any other kind. A very charming plant, blooming in early spring and liking shade. N., 8 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz.; P., 9 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz.

T. ovatum. This species from the Pacific coast is more like our eastern *T. grandiflorum* than any other. A good species with ovate leaves. Spring. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 16 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

T. petiolatum. A purple-flowered species from Oregon. Its name comes from the long petioles of the leaf, which are quite striking. It is quite hardy, and the foliage durable. A good plant for shady situations. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

T. sessile. The purplish flowers are of no great beauty, but the plant has very fine large mottled leaves, and is one of the best on this account. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

T., var. giganteum. A very fine white-flowered form from California, which seems as hardy as could be desired, and has beautiful leaves and flowers. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.; P., 22 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

T. stylosum. A southern species of much worth; pale rose flowers. N., 15 cts. each; P., 16 cts. each.

TROLLIUS Asiaticus. GLOBE FLOWER. Orange-yellow. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

T. Europeaus. COMMON GLOBE-FLOWER. Stems 6-20 inches high, bearing pale yellow flowers an inch or more wide. A very interesting plant with handsome flowers; nice for cutting, coming from June to August. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.

TUNICA Saxifraga. Has small pink flowers in the greatest profusion. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15c. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5c. per pkt.

ULMARIA Filipendula (*Spiraea filipendula*). MEADOW SWEET, DROPWORT. Flowers white or rose outside; stem 2 to 3 feet high, grooved, erect, with a few small leaves. Tuberous-rooted herbaceous perennial. June and July. A native of Europe. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

U. Filipendula fl. pl. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

U. palmata. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

U. pentapetala, var. aurea. QUEEN OF THE MEADOW. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

U. —, var. fl. pleno. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 25 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz. (See illustration, page 1.)

U. rubra, var. venusta. Two to 8 feet high. Flowers deep peach-blossom color, in compound panicles. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

UVULARIA grandiflora. BELLWORT. Ten to 18 inches high, forking above numerous light green leaves and pale yellow flowers. Spring. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

VANCOUVERIA hexandra. BARRENWORT. A very desirable little trailer, native to Oregon and Washington. It has handsome six-sided leaves and delicate waxen white flowers about half an inch wide. It is a fine hardy plant to grow in shade. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each.

VERBASCUM. MULLEIN.

V. nigrum. Handsome bright yellow or white flowers in June. Plant 2 feet high. Western Asia. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

V. Phoeniceum. Very pretty free-growing perennials, 2 feet high; flowers purple or white. A charming plant which cannot fail of giving satisfaction. Quite hardy. June. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

VERONICA gentianoides. SPEEDWELL. Pretty racemes of pale blue flowers in May; about 18 inches high. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.; \$6 per 100. Seeds, 8 cts. per pkt.

V. longifolia. Two feet high; lilac flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz. Seeds, 6 cts. per pkt.



Veronica spicata.

V. spicata. Bright blue flowers, in a dense spike. Europe. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

Veronica spurea (V. amethystina). Amethyst blue flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz. Seeds, 5 cts. per pkt.

V. Virginica. CULVERS ROOT. Two to 6 feet high. Flowers in panicled spikes, nearly white. Grows in rich woods. July and August. N., 12 cts. each; P., 15 cts. each.



Viola cornuta.

VIOLA. VIOLET.

V. alpestris. A delicate-flowered species from Switzerland, with white and yellow flowers. One of the easiest to grow, and very hardy. May to September. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz. Seeds, 15 cts. per pkt.

V. Canadensis. CANADIAN WHITE VIOLET. One of the best of wild Violets. Not rarely 18 inches high, branching and bearing numerous white and purple flowers. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

V. cornuta. HORNED PANSY. The recently added varieties of this charming plant have greatly enhanced its value as a class, which is distinct from the common Pansy. It is partial to moist soil, comes as readily from seed as any class of plants, and is about as durable as the common Pansy. My stocks were all sold out last autumn, but, as I have planned to grow in the greenhouse a lot of potted plants, which should bloom by the middle of June, I offer the following at 12 cts. each, or \$1.15 per doz. Add 15 cts. per doz. for postage.

V. —, var. Blue.

V. —, var. White.

V. —, var. Purple Queen.

V. —, var. Papilio.

V. —, var. La Loraine.

V. palmata, var. cucullata. HOODED VIOLET. Blue flowers. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

Viola pedata. BIRD'S-FOOT VIOLET. Handsome purple-blue flowers. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

V. —, var. *bicolor*. In this charming variety the two upper petals are deep violet or purple, and have a velvety surface like pansy petals; the lower ones are plain blue, like the petals of the type. May. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

V. *pedatifida* (= *V. delphinifolia*?). PRAIRIE VIOLET. Palmately divided leaves, 5- to 7-parted; flowers violet or purple. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 13 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

V. *primulifolia*. PRIMROSE-LEAVED VIOLET. Light blue flowers. N., 15 cts. each; P., 16 cts. each.

V. *Selkirkii*. Rare. N., 25c. each; P., 27c. each.

V. *tricolor*. PANSY. This is one of the most generally popular of cultivated flowers. Easy of culture in most any garden soil, it prefers a cool, moist bottom, and in such a place will give

Viola tricolor, continued.

larger flowers. It has a longer season for blooming than most plants, beginning in early spring and continuing until frost. N., 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; P., 6 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz. Mixed seeds, 10 cts. per pkt.

VICIA tenuifolia. VETCH. Pretty trailing vine, with dark green foliage and white flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each. Seeds, 10c. per pkt.

WALDSTEINIA fragaroides. YELLOW STRAWBERRY. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

YUCCA glauca. BEAR-GRASS. A handsome and hardy species, having shorter and narrower leaves than the following. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Y. filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. Four to 8 feet high; large roots. N., 30 cts. each.

Y., var. recurvifolia. A form of the common Yucca. N., 30 cts. each; P., 40 cts. each.

Hardy Terrestrial Orchids

This charming group contains some of the most showy hardy plants in cultivation. Cypripediums, for example, are among them. They are very easy to manage, and exceedingly attractive when in flower. No class of plants has more admirers, and all who have had the pleasure of seeing them growing in their habitat, where nature has placed them, is a treat which comparatively few can enjoy, but with a little trouble we may have the pleasure of their flowers at home in our gardens—a treat well worth its cost. The Cypripediums and some others are suited to pot culture, and, with now and then an exception, force well.

w Means plenty of moisture, in peat and loam and in the shade; answer very well for bog plants.

x Means always moist loam, peat and leaf-mold; well-drained, shady situations.

z Means good yellow, sandy loam, leaf-mold, partly shaded and moderately moist.

APLECTRUM hyemale. ADAM AND EVE, PUTTY-ROOT—z. One of our native Orchids, which is not so showy as some, but quite interesting on account of its manner of growth. The root is composed of two or more connected bulbs, from which comes, late in autumn, a single dark green leaf. This lasts until the next spring, and dies down about the time of flowering, or soon after; very hardy. The flowers are borne on stems about a foot high. They are greenish brown, flecked with white and purple; more curious than showy. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.



Cypripedium spectabile. (See opposite page.)

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; P. indicates PREPAID.

CYPRIPEDIUM acaule. COMMON LADY SLIPPER—x. This is another handsome native, producing beautiful rose flowers 2 inches in length. Stems 6 to 8 inches high. Suited to well-drained fissures of rockwork. N., 15c. each; P., 18 cts. each.

C. candidum. SMALL WHITE LADY-SLIPPER. Five to 8 inches high, handsome white flowers. A hardy and interesting little Orchid, rather rare. Of easy culture in ordinary moist soil. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C. montanum (*C. occidentale*)—z. This is one of the most delicate and charming Orchids, and though not hardy here without covering, it may be easily protected by a covering of leaves. Any good garden soil which suits the common *C. pubescens* will suit this species. Flowers purple and white; fragrant. June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.45 per doz.

Cypripedium parviflorum. SMALL YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER—w, x, or z. One of the best native Orchids. Six to 15 inches high, with one or more bright yellow flowers. The brown-purple spiral petals contrast nicely with the yellow lip; fragrant. Does well in sandy soil, with a mixture of peat or leaf-mold; likes some shade. Fine for permanent planting. May and June. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

C. pubescens. LARGE YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER—w, x, or z. Resembles *C. parviflorum*, but is larger. Does well in almost any soil; likes some shade. I would recommend this plant as one of the easiest to manage, and as one of the most permanent when well set. It should be in every collection of hardy plants. May and June. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each.

C. spectabile. SHOWY LADY'S-SLIPPER—w. This is the grandest of all Terrestrial Orchids. The flowers are borne on leafy stems 2 feet or more high. The pouch is much inflated, of a deep rose-purple or almost white, while the sepals or petals are white. As well suited for forcing in peat as for out of doors, in a moist, shaded situation. Plants will bloom the first year. June. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

GOODYERA pubescens. RATTLESNAKE PLANTAIN—x. Reticulated leaves, which are very pretty, are clustered at the base, from which springs a stalk a foot or 18 inches high, terminating in a close spike of white flowers. The flowers are pretty enough in their season, but the leaves, lasting fresh through the winter, are very attractive. Needs shade and peat or leaf-mold. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

HABENARIA psycodes (*H. fissa*)—w. About 2 feet high, bearing 4- to 10-inch spikes of rose-purple,



Cypripedium acaule. (See preceding page.)

Habenaria psycodes, continued.

fragrant flowers. Nice for the bog garden or some moist, sheltered situation in peaty soil. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

LIPARIS Loeselii. FERN-ORCHIS—z. N., 10 cts. each; P., 11 cts. each.

ORCHIS spectabilis. N., 20 cts. each; P., 22 cts. each.

Tender Plants

Suited to spring planting. They are lifted in autumn just after frost, and after being well dried the bulbs are stored in a warm, dry place. The flowers of nearly all are brilliant and showy.

BESSERA elegans. MEXICAN CORAL DROPS. Its coral-like flowers are in umbels, bell-shaped, 10 to 15 per plant. Stems 1 to 2 feet high. Needs dry, sandy or gravelly soil and sun. N., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; P., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz.

CALOCHORTUS flavus. Handsome yellow flowers in July. N., 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.; P., 9 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

CANNAS, Horticultural. Seven best flowering sorts.

Alphonse Bouvier. Fine foliage; flowers large, rich dark vermillion.

Cannas, continued.

Alsace. Vigorous; dense spikes of creamy white flowers. 4 feet.

Florence Vaughan. Enormous flowers of bright canary yellow, spotted with scarlet. 4 feet.

Giant Crimson. Dark orange-crimson, spotted with deeper crimson or maroon. 2 feet.

Queen Charlotte. A grand variety; large scarlet petals, bordered with gold. 2 feet.

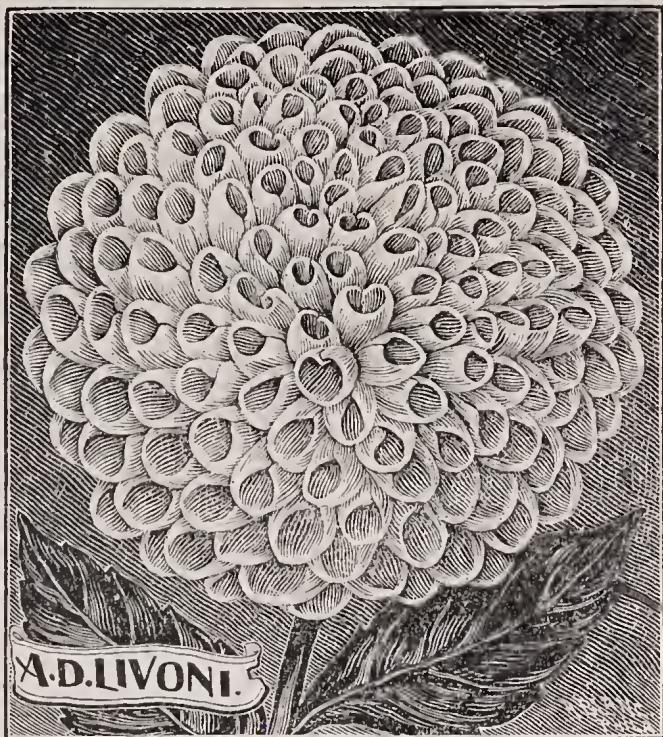
President Carnot. Dark foliage; immense trusses of crimson-scarlet flowers. 4 feet.

12 cts. each, prepaid 15 cts.

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID: *P.* indicates PREPAID.

CINERARIA *hybrida plenissima*. STOVE PLANT. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.

CYCLAMEN *Persicum*. STOVE PLANT. N., 20 cts. each; P., 25 cts. each.



Dahlia.

DAHLIA *rosea* (*D. variabilis*).

DAHLIAS—A. D. Livoni. Pure pink; one of the best.

Dr. J. P. Kirtland. Dark velvety crimson; very large.

Golden Age. Sulphur-yellow.

White Swan. Pearly white; fine for cutting.

Mars. Bright scarlet; fine.

Any of the above kinds, 15 cts. each. If to be sent by mail, add 5 cts. each.

DAHLIAS, in mixture. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

GLADIOLUS. This is a very useful class of bulbs for spring planting, from the fact that the flowers are not only among the most showy in their season, but also because by making a succession of plantings the season may be prolonged until frost. Some of the later hybrid sorts are exquisitely delicate in their rich tints. They are most effective when massed among plants of similar character. They alternate with cannas very nicely, or with hybrid phloxes, roses or dahlias. They like a deep, rich soil and sheltered position. Plenty of manure should be worked into the soil, but not allowed, in its fresh state, to come in contact with the bulbs, as it causes them to decay. August.

Childsii. N., 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.; P., 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

Gladiolus, continued.

Fine Mixed. A mixture of most of the more showy kinds, with many of the most delicate colors. N., 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.; P., 7 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz. (\$2.25 per 100.)

Pink and Rose Shades. N., 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; P., 6 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz.

Scarlet and Red Shades. N., 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; P., 6 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz.

Striped and Variegated Shades. N., 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; P., 6 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz.

White and Light Shades. In this lot are most of the better light and white-flowered sorts. N., 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; P., 6 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz.

Yellow and Orange Shades. N., 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.; P., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

MILLA biflora. MEXICAN STAR-FLOWER. A fine Mexican summer-flowering bulb. A group is almost invariably in bloom after the middle of summer until frost. Flowers waxy white, star-shaped, 2 inches wide, durable, slightly fragrant. N., 8 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; P., 9 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz.



Gladiolus.

MONTBRETTIA crocosmiaeflora. Flowers orange-scarlet; very pretty. August and September. N., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; P., 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz. (\$2.50 per 100.)



Hardy Ferns

The greater portion of the Ferns of the world grow in the warmer countries. The number of species decrease as we go north. Only 40 to 50 of the 2,500 said to have been discovered in the world are suited to outdoor culture in ordinary soils and situations. But with this comparative few, which are quite hardy so far as cold weather is concerned, we have enough to make a very good showing. Ferns as a rule do well in shade, and for filling places where grass and other things can't be grown they are invaluable. It is necessary to give them a good, dark soil, say a mixture of sand, leaf-mold and turf loam, and also to have the soil moist about their roots, with perfect drainage. A shady corner under a maple tree, whose roots reach every point for a long distance in all directions, would not be a very good place to set Ferns—better place them in full sun; but this sort of shade is not the only shade to be found around most homes. When leaf-mold is not to be had, a well-decayed peat will take its place, or a fine chip dirt, well decayed, is excellent. Ferns do well set in spring, but they may be set in midsummer by cutting back the fronds, and will so establish themselves before winter as to make a fine showing the following year. The rockery is a very proper place for many Ferns. Indeed, it is the only place for some, if we would give them the same sort of home that they have when growing wild. They grow stronger and more beautiful yearly.

I do not advise planting Ferns in autumn. Better plant the last of July than after the first of September. It seems important that with a new root-growth must come a corresponding growth of fronds, and after September 1 not many fronds will come, but any time before the middle of August Ferns with full-sized fronds may be taken up, the fronds cut back to the root and set, and if kept watered a new growth of fronds will come, and by winter the Fern is well established. I have set established Ferns—such as had been grown a season in the nursery—in autumn and had most of them live. If setting is done in autumn, I advise covering well with leaves and brush.

ADIANTUM pedatum. MAIDENHAIR FERN. One of the most popular species of hardy sorts. It makes a good pot-plant, and is at home in almost any good garden soil where sufficient moisture is near, and drainage as well. It grows naturally in shade, and also in the sun. The picture on page 40 shows the airy poise of the Fern, and delicate frond texture. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.40 per doz.

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; *P.* indicates PREPAID



Adiantum pedatum. (See page 39.)

ASPLENIUM augustinifolium. SPLEENWORT. A fine, tall Spleenwort, growing in moist ravines, and often 3 feet high. Needs shade and a moist, rich soil. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. platyneuron (*A. ebeneum*). Usually 9 to 15 inches high when fairly established. A fine little Fern, with narrow evergreen fronds, found on rocky soil. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

A. Felix-foemina. LADY FERN. Has a larger number of cultivated forms in Europe than any of our common Ferns. One to 3 feet high, with fine, delicate fronds, and very hardy. Shade or sun are alike congenial, if soil is sufficiently rich and moist. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

A. thelypteroides. SILVER SPLEENWORT. Attains a height of 3 feet, and has fronds 3 to 5 inches wide. It is one of the Ferns which grow alone if in good, moist soil. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

A. Trichomanes. A low, delicate little Fern, 3 to 5 inches high, growing in dense tufts. Well suited to sheltered pockets of the rockery. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus. WALKING LEAF. Is found on the margins of shaded cliffs or rocks, where the leaf-mold has formed a good black soil, and is always shaded. Where such loca-

Camptosorus rhizophyllus, continued.

tions can be imitated, it is a good plant. Fine strong clumps. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.; P., 17 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

CHEILANTHES lanosa (*C. vestita*). A nice little Fern for rockwork. Six to 15 inches high. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

CRYPTOGRAMMA acrostichoides. ROCK BRAKE. A low Fern 4 to 8 inches high, with straw-colored fronds. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

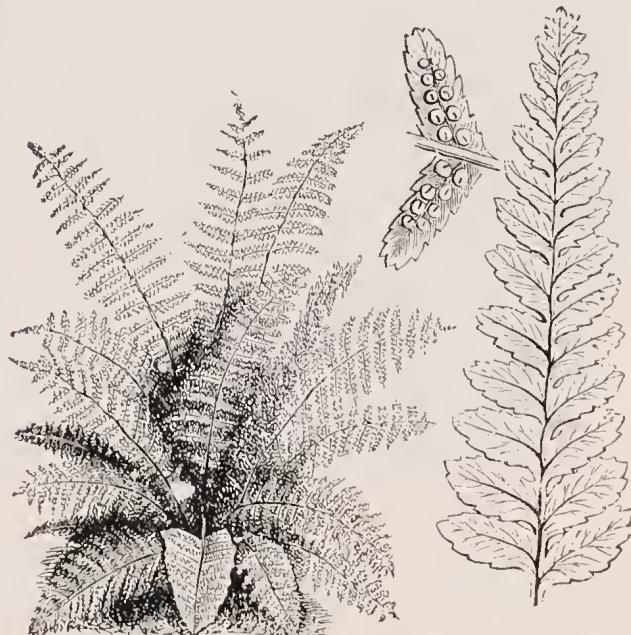
CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera. BLADDER FERN. Its fronds are not rarely 2 feet long, but quite narrow. It is widest at the bottom and tapers to a narrow point at the top. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

C. fragilis. BRITTLE FERN. A very frail little Fern, common on the face of dry cliffs. N., 10 cts. each; P., 11 cts. each.

DENNSTAEDTIA punctilobula (*Dicksonia pilosiuscula*). HAY-SCENTED FERN. Very abundant in the mountain pastures of New England. Delicate and easy of culture, it is one of the best. N., 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

DRYOPTERIS Bootii (*Aspidium Bootii*). I have a good opinion of this Fern as one to be depended upon in more varieties of soil than most species. It is a handsome plant, and attains 2 feet or more when in good, moist soil. N., 15 cts. each; P., 18 cts. each.

D. cristata (*Aspidium cristatum*). A small, narrow-fronded plant which grows in moist meadows and swamps, but more commonly around old stumps and decayed trees in open meadows and pastures. It makes one of the best plants in cultivation. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 16 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.



Dryopteris Filix-Mas. (See opposite page.)

Dryopteris cristata, var. *Clintoniana*. A much larger plant than the true type of *A. cristatum*; attains a height of 4 feet when grown under the most favorable conditions. It is usually found in shade. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

D. Filix-Mas (*Aspidium Filix-Mas*). Is a large, well-shaped Fern, fronds growing in a circle, like those of the Ostrich Fern. One of the taller class, and one of the best. N., 25 cts. each; P., 30 cts. each.

D. —, var. *Barnesii*. A handsome form with narrower fronds. N., 30 cts. each; P., 35 cts. each.

D. Goldieana (*Aspidium Goldianum*). Not rarely attains a height of 4 feet in its natural home. It is one of the finest Aspidiums. Moist, well-drained, loamy soil is good for it. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.65 per doz.; P., 23c. each, \$2.05 per doz.

D. marginalis (*Aspidium marginale*). Quite common on rocky hillsides. Its large, light green fronds have a bluish tinge and are very durable; cut specimens will keep a long time. Nice for rockery or shaded slopes, or, in fact, for any place where it may be grown. N., 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

D. Noveboracensis (*Aspidium Noveboracense*). Of medium size and more delicate structure than most of the larger Ferns. Its height in favorable locations is a little more than a foot. N., 12 cts. each; P., 14 cts. each.

D. spinulosa (*Aspidium spinulosum*) and its variety *intermedia* make fine plants for any corner where they may be made to grow. Their fronds are 1½ feet high by 4 and 5 inches wide, and so delicately constructed as to be very handsome. N., 10c. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12c. each, \$1.15 per doz.



Osmunda Claytoniana. (See page 42.)

Dryopteris Thelypteris (*Aspidium Thelypteris*). Varies much on different soils. Fronds are about 2 feet high, long and narrow. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

LYGODIUM palmatum. CLIMBING FERN, HARTFORD FERN. Does well in a good, moist, sandy loam outside, but in many soils it will fail, and when it has been set where it seems not to thrive, it had better be taken in and treated to pot culture. N., 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.; P., 28 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

MATTEUCCIA Struthiopteris (*Onoclea Struthiopteris*). OSTRICH FERN. One of the most stately, and one of the best for cultivation. Not rarely 4 feet high, with handsome, dark green fronds growing in a circle, forming in outline a handsome vase. It is not evergreen, but lasts until frost kills the fronds. It likes to be shaded part of the day, and will stand considerable moisture. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

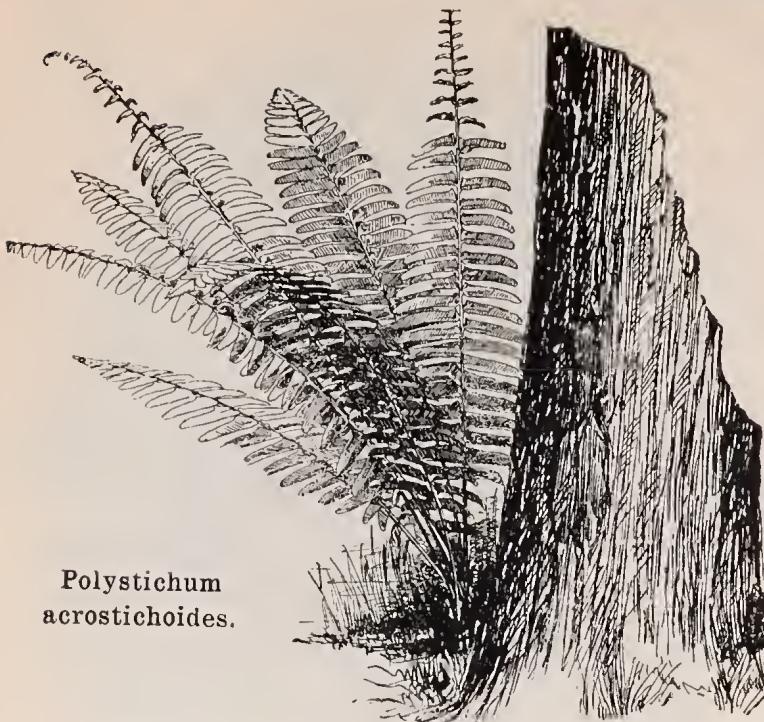
ONOCLEA sensibilis. SENSITIVE FERN. A common plant in moist ground; though nice to establish in some places, I do not consider it as good as many others. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

OSMUNDA. FLOWERING FERN. The Osmundas are a grand group of large, tall-growing Ferns which, when established in the right soils and locations, make fine plants. *O. regalis* and *O. cinnamomea* grow in more moisture, as a rule, than *O. Claytoniana*, but with



Polypodium vulgare. (See page 42.)

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; P. indicates PREPAID.



**Polystichum
acrostichoides.**

Osmunda, continued.

good treatment and an intelligent selection of location, the three may be grown together. It will not be the first or second year that the full benefit comes from the planting of these species. After they are established, much handsomer fronds appear.

O. cinnamomea. CINNAMON FERN. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 25 cts. each, \$1.95 per doz.

O. Claytoniana. CLAYTON'S FLOWERING FERN. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 25 cts. each, \$1.95 per doz.

O. regalis. ROYAL FERN, BUCKHORN BRAKE. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

PELLAEA gracilis. A frail little Fern that grows on moist and shaded limestone cliffs, 2 to 4 inches high. N., 15 cts. each; P., 16 cts. each.

PHEGOPTERIS. CLIFF BRAKE.

P. Dryopteris (*Polypodium Dryopteris*). OAK FERN. Smallest of the three Beech Ferns, and a handsome little plant. Delights in rotten wood, and is often found on rotten, mossy logs in deep shade. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

P. hexagonoptera (*Polypodium hexagonopterum*). HEXAGON BEECH FERN. Broader fronds; very delicate and pretty. Grows in any good, moist soil, where it will not get too dry and still have drainage. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

Phegopteris polypodioides (*Polypodium Phegopteris*). BEECH FERN. Common in mountainous regions where it has moisture and partial shade. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

POLYPODIUM vulgare. COMMON POLYPODY. A handsome evergreen species, which grows on rocky cliffs, not too dry but with a little sun. N., 12c. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 14 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

POLYSTICHUM. SHIELD FERN.

P. aculeatum (*Aspidium aculeatum*). PRICKLY SHIELD FERN. The typical form of this grand hardy species, which I have imported from Europe. Good, strong plants. N., 25 cts. each; P., 28 cts. each.

P. Braunii. Comes from the shaded brooksides of the higher mountains of New England. A very handsome Fern, though not so common as most of the hardy sorts. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; P., 23 cts. each, \$1.80 per doz.

P. acrostichoides (*Aspidium acrostichoides*). DAGGER FERN, CHRISTMAS FERN. A widely known species; its fronds are used by the trade in bouquets. One of the easiest to manage, and about the best evergreen hardy Fern we have. It grows on rocky, half-shaded hillsides and in swamps. N., 12 cts. each, \$1.05 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

F. angulare, var. proliferum. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

PHYLLITIS scolopendrium (*S. vulgare*). HART'S TONGUE. Is found in only one or two places in the United States, but in England and other portions of Europe it is quite common. It does very well here, and will attain a good size in moist, loamy soil. N., 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., P., 28 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

WOODSIA Ilvensis. RUSTY WOODSIA. Grows on dry, exposed rocks, forming large tufts, and is a pretty Fern, only 5 to 6 inches high. N., 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

W. obtusa. Has fronds a little wider than *W. Ilvensis*. Easily managed. N., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, \$1.20 per doz.

WOODWARDIA. CHAIN FERN.

W. areolata (*W. angustifolia*). NETTED CHAIN FERN. Twelve to 18 inches high. N., 20 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.; P., 22 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

W. Virginica. VIRGINIAN CHAIN FERN. Grows in wet bogs and swamps. Needs more moisture than most Ferns. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 18 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

COLLECTION OF HARDY FERNS, MY SELECTION

Twelve distinct species, suited to rockwork: One of each, \$1.25; two of each, \$2; six of each, \$5. Twelve distinct species of taller-growing kinds, suited to the shady corner, for level culture: One of each, \$1.25; two of each, \$2; six of each, \$5.

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID: P. indicates PREPAID.



A Bowl of Multiflora Roses.

Roses

Roses like a good, rich, deep loam. There is little danger of getting the soil too rich. Shallow, sandy or gravelly soils are not suited to them. When it is necessary to plant in such soils as these, an artificial compost should be made by taking out a foot and a half of this natural soil, and filling in with rich, heavy loam. In cold climates Roses may be grown by banking up a foot or 18 inches, just before winter. In spring this should be removed, and the plants cut back as far as they are killed. Even the tender greenhouse Roses may be grown outside in this way.

GROUP I.—SPECIES

ROSA pendulina (*R. Alpina*). Has very attractive red fruit. 15 cts. each.

R. Carolina. See *R. humilis*.

R. cinnamomea, var. *flore pleno*. CINNAMON ROSE. Double; has a rich, spicy fragrance. 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

R. humilis (*R. Carolina*). SWAMP ROSE. One to 7 feet high, with pretty pink flowers in July, followed by red fruit. Hardy, and will live in wet or dry soil. [The *R. lucida* of some horticulturists, but incorrectly.] Good, strong clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

The following hybrid varieties of *R. lucida* form a new race of hardy double and single Memorial Roses. They are fast growers and have good, healthy foliage.

Evergreen Gem. Flowers buff colored in bud, changing to a creamy white, quite double, 2 or 3 inches wide. Foliage of a rich bronze and dense.

Gardenia. Buds yellow, turning to cream color when open. Three inches wide when open; delicately fragrant and abundant.

Jersey Beauty. Large single pale yellow flowers produced in abundance.

Manda's Triumph. Flowers double, white, fragrant.

Universal Favorite. Light pink, double, fragrant.

South Orange Perfection. Flowers double, soft blush, turning white. A free bloomer.

Pink Roamer. This single-flowered form shows traces of Eglantine blood. It is exquisitely fragrant, and its pink flowers have a large silvery white center and orange stamens. Strong plants.

Price, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.



Crimson Rambler.

ROSA multiflora. A many-flowered white Rose, blooming in June. Fruit bright red. Hardy with me. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

R. rubiginosa. SWEETBRIER, or EGLANTINE. Handsome, single flowers. Both flowers and leaves very fragrant. 2 to 3 feet. 15c. each, \$1 per doz.

R. rugosa. RUSSIAN ROSE. A very desirable and hardy species, with large, solitary, red or sometimes white flowers, coming in long succession. Indeed, it is not rare to see ripe fruit and flowers at the same time. Fruit large, orange-red to red; handsome in autumn. 20 cts.

R. Wichuraiana. CEMETERY, or MEMORIAL ROSE. A Japanese trailing species. Foliage firm and glossy green; a good bloomer. Flowers single, white. 25 cts. each, \$2 20 per doz.

GROUP II.—HORTICULTURAL VARIETIES OF ROSES

Anne de Diesbach. Large, brilliant crimson, fragrant flowers. Plant of good habit and vigor. 35 cts.

Austrian Copper. 40 cts.

Baltimore Belle (Climber). Flowers large, compact and fine; of pale blush color. Very double and in clusters. 45 cts.

Crimson Rambler (Climber). Glowing crimson flowers and dark, glossy foliage. 40 cts.

General Jacqueminot. Fragrant, large, showy flowers of bright velvety crimson. 35 cts.

Rose General Washington. 40 cts.

Hermosa. A very popular Rose of medium or small size; hardy; color bright rose; continuous bloomer; not full. 30 cts.

Lord Penzance (HYBRID SWEETBRIERS). Several varieties. 30 cts.

Madame Plantier. Flowers large, very double, pure white. 35 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz.

Magna Charta. Handsome pink flowers in June; large, fragrant, hardy. 35 cts.

Marshall P. Wilder. Fine double Rose; cherry-red. 40 cts.

Paul Neyron. Flowers very large, clear, deep rose; very double; the largest Rose. 40 cts.

Persian Yellow. Rather small flowers and foliage; bright yellow, nearly full flowers; very hardy. 35 cts.

Pink Rambler. 40 cts.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Dark red; fine. 40 cts.

Queen of the Prairies. 25 cts.

Russell's Cottage. Flower dark crimson; very double and full; a great bloomer. Has proved to be one of the hardiest. 25 cts. each. \$2.35 per doz.

Semi-Double Scotch Rose. This old Rose has long been established in some of our Vermont homes. It is very hardy, and produces plenty of good-sized yellow flowers. 50 cts.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry-red. Stems long, light green and almost smooth. Free-flowering. 35c.

White Rambler. 40 cts.

Yellow Rambler. 40 cts.



General Jacqueminot.

Vines, Trailers and Climbers

AKEBIA quinata. A handsome twining vine. Pretty when trained to a trellis or when rambling over other shrubs. The fragrant, purplish brown flowers are in axillary racemes. 25c.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER, AMERICAN WOODBINE. This fine native is too well known to need detailed description. It is perfectly hardy and a quick grower. Fine for covering trellises or stone walls. Its beautiful green foliage turns to a charming dark red in autumn. It likes a rich, peaty soil, and responds quickly to high fertilization. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

A. tricuspidata (A. Veitchii). BOSTON IVY. Clings closely to wood or stone work; colors beautiful in autumn. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

APIOS tuberosa. GROUNDNUT. A tuberous-rooted climber. Flowers purple. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; by mail, 55 cts. per doz.

ARISTOLOCHIA macrophylla. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A fine climbing vine, with large, dark green leaves; flowers shaped like a pipe; purple and green. 45 cts. each.

CELASTRUS scandens. BITTERSWEET. A handsome, twining shrub, with dark green foliage and handsome orange-colored fruit. Fine for covering old walls, stone heaps or any similar object. 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

CLEMATIS flammula. A handsome white-flowered species, native to the Mediterranean region. 25 cts. each.

C. lanuginosa, var. Jackmanni. Very handsome, large, dark purple flowers. A general favorite in the genus; is the showiest and handsomest of all. 40 cts. each.

C. ligusticifolia. 25 cts. each.

C. orientalis (C. graveolens). A small, hardy, climbing species from Chinese Tartary. Flowers pale yellow, solitary, of medium size; the only yellow-flowered Clematis. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

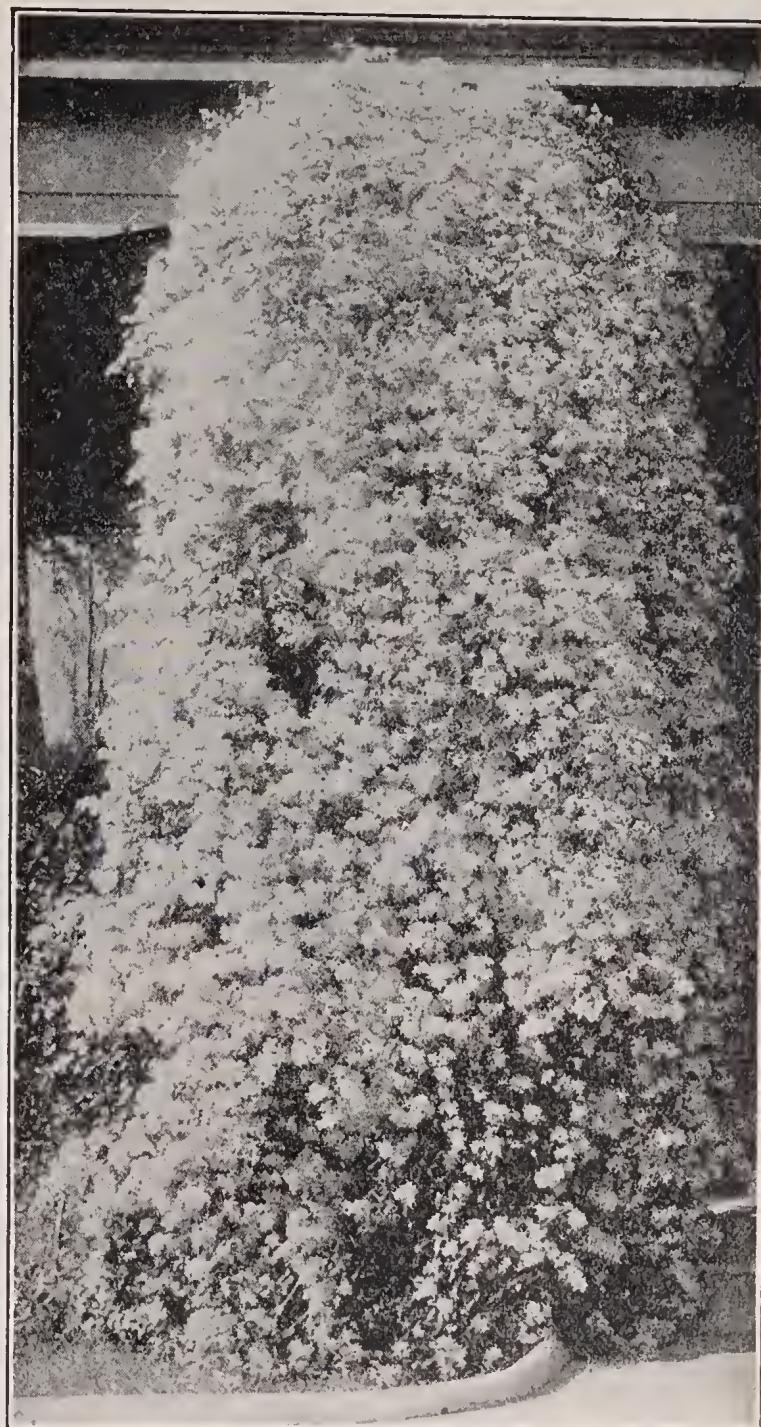
C. paniculata. One of the handsomest species in cultivation; of strong, climbing habit, often 12 feet high, and covered with white fragrant flowers. A fine species; a native of Japan, and quite hardy. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C. Viorna. 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

C. —, var. *coccinea*. SCARLET CLEMATIS. A fine southern species, with scarlet flowers. 15 cts. each.

C. Virginiana. VIRGIN'S BOWER, or OLD MAN'S BEARD. One of the hardest, though not so free from blight as *C. paniculata*. 15c. ea., \$1 per doz.

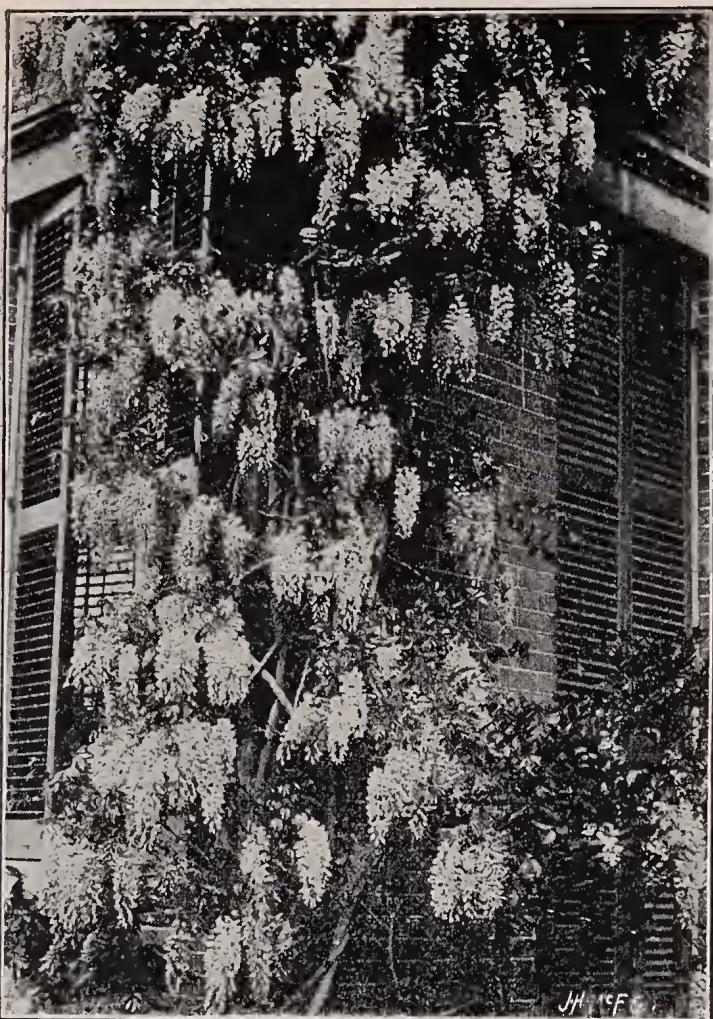
C. Vitalba. WHITE VINE, TRAVELER'S JOY. Flowers white, sweet-scented; fruit tailed. A hardy species from Europe and western Asia. 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.



Clematis paniculata.

Clematis Viticella. VINE BOWER. Flowers large, drooping; blue, purple or rose-colored. Europe and Asia. Hardy. Grows 8 to 12 feet high and covers a porch or trellis well. 20 cts. each; by mail, 30 cts. each.

DIOSCOREA villosa. WILD YAM-ROOT, COLIC-ROOT. Interesting when in fruit, chiefly on account of its queer seeds. Twines on bushes. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts.



Wistaria Chinensis.

HUMULUS Lupulus. COMMON HOP VINE. Very useful for covering bowers, or any place where the covering is not necessary for winter. It can be planted to run among shrubbery, or in any place where a vine in summer is desired. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; by mail, 13 cts. each.

LONICERA Periclymenum (*L. Belgica* of former lists). DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE. A very hardy species. Fragrant, yellowish white flowers. 30 cts. each.

L. —, var. *Belgica*. SCARLET HONEYSUCKLE. A very fine red-flowered form; almost shrubby. It is also quite hardy. 25 cts. each, \$1.60 per doz.

L. Caprifolium. 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

LYCIUM Chinense. MATRIMONY VINE. A desirable hardy climber, which is very handsome when covered with its scarlet fruit in autumn. 25 cts. each, \$1.55 per doz.

MENISPERMUM Canadense. MOONSEED. A climbing, woody vine, nice for damp places. 15c. each.

MITCHELLA repens. PARTRIDGE-BERRY, CHECKER-BERRY. A small trailing evergreen, scarcely woody, with small, roundish evergreen leaves

Mitchella repens, continued

and fragrant white flowers, followed by the scarlet fruit, which lasts through the winter. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

TECOMA radicans (*Bignonia radicans*). TRUMPET CREEPER. This species has orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped, showy flowers. A tall climber. 15 cts. each.

VINCA minor, var. *caerulea*. PERIWINKLE. Pretty little half-shrubby plant, with prostrate stems and dark, evergreen leaves. A native of Europe. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

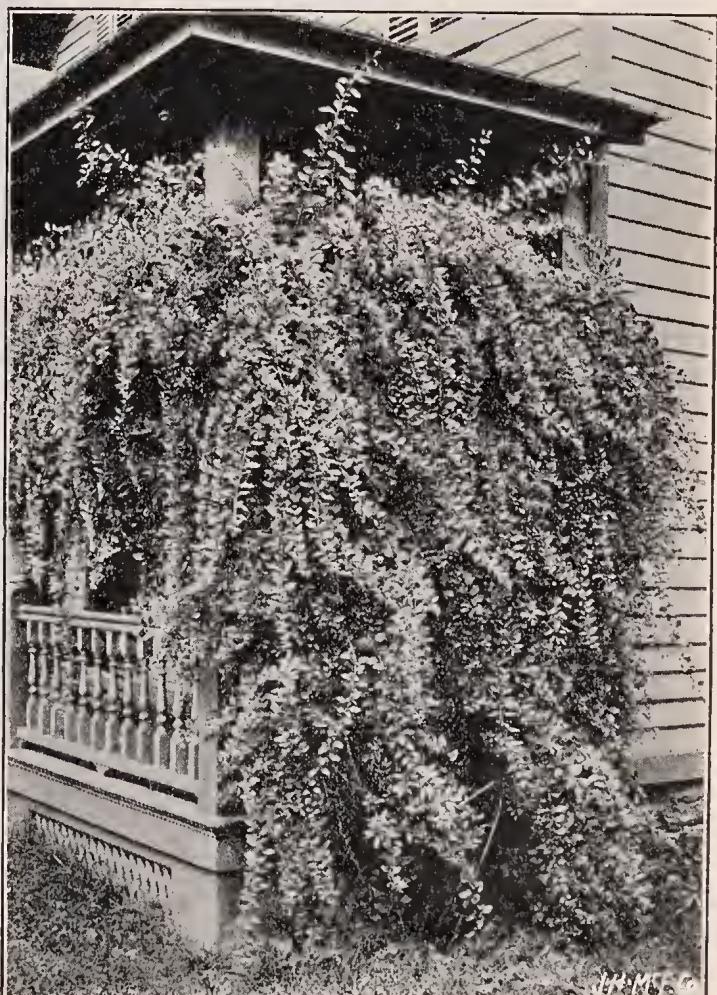
VITIS cordifolia. CHICKEN GRAPE. Nice plants. 15 cts. each.

WISTARIA. KIDNEY BEAN. These are very strong-growing climbers that form thick, woody stems and climb high. Their spring bloom is produced in rich cascades, and they flower at intervals all summer.

W. Chinensis. Flowers large, not odorous, produced in great profusion on established plants. Native of China. 15 cts. each.

W. speciosa (*W. frutescens*). 15 cts. each.

W. var. magnifica. 20 cts. each.



Lycium Chinense.



Acer platanoides. (See page 48.)

Shrubs and Trees

We do not charge for boxing and packing when the stock ordered is less than 3 feet, if the order amounts to \$3 and more; but for taller stock, and for less than \$3 worth, we must charge the actual cost. If stock is to be shipped in a box, we must make the box; if it is to be put into a light bale for express, it requires not only considerable time but burlap to cover.

The charges will cover only actual cost, which will not be over 75 cents per bale, or actual cost for lumber and time for making, if a box is required. For stock less than 3 feet long we can buy boxes quite reasonably, so that on such orders we do not charge for packing.

We pack all such stock in such a manner as to insure its reaching its destination in a perfectly fresh condition. Though we advise all to plant this class of stock as early as possible, we have taken up trees in full leaf, shipped them over 200 miles, and every one lived. We will not agree to replace stock when ordered so late.

All good, healthy, nursery-grown stock. We furnish certificate of inspection of stock to those who desire it.

ABIES Fraseri. THE BALSAM OF THE ALLEGHENIES.
Plants 2 to 3 feet, 40 cts. each.

ACANTHOPanax pentaphyllum. A graceful shrub from Japan with bright green shining foliage and arching branches. Plants 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

ACER campestre. ENGLISH FIELD MAPLE. A small tree, with rough bark, growing about 20 feet high. About 3 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 1½ to 2 feet, 15 cts. each.

Acer Ginnala. A small tree or shrub, with foliage turning bright scarlet in autumn. Much like the Japanese Maples in general effect. Plants 2 to 3 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$1.85 per doz.

A. Negundo. BOX ELDER, BOX MAPLE. Two feet, 10 cts. each; 5 feet, 15 cts. each.

A. Pennsylvanicum. MOOSEWOOD, STRIPED MAPLE. This is a small and slender tree, with light green striped bark. Winter effect very handsome. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each.

Acer platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. A very ornamental and hardy species; attains a height of 50 feet; rapid in growth; needs good drainage. 6 to 8 feet, 40 cts. each.

A. Pseudo-platanus. SYCAMORE MAPLE. This fine European Maple attains a height of 30 to 60 feet. It is well adapted to exposed situations, and prefers a deep, soft soil, but is not confined to these. 10 to 12 feet, 50 cts. each.

A. rubrum. RED MAPLE. Usually a small tree, but it sometimes attains a large size. Native to swamps and moist woods. A quick grower, handsome in flower, and adapted to moist ground. 5 to 7 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 7 to 12 feet, 55 cts. each.

A. saccharinum. WHITE or SILVER MAPLE. This fine ornamental tree is found growing along river banks, and in moist clay is a rapid grower. It will thrive in more places than the Sugar Maple. 10 to 12 feet, 40 cts. each.

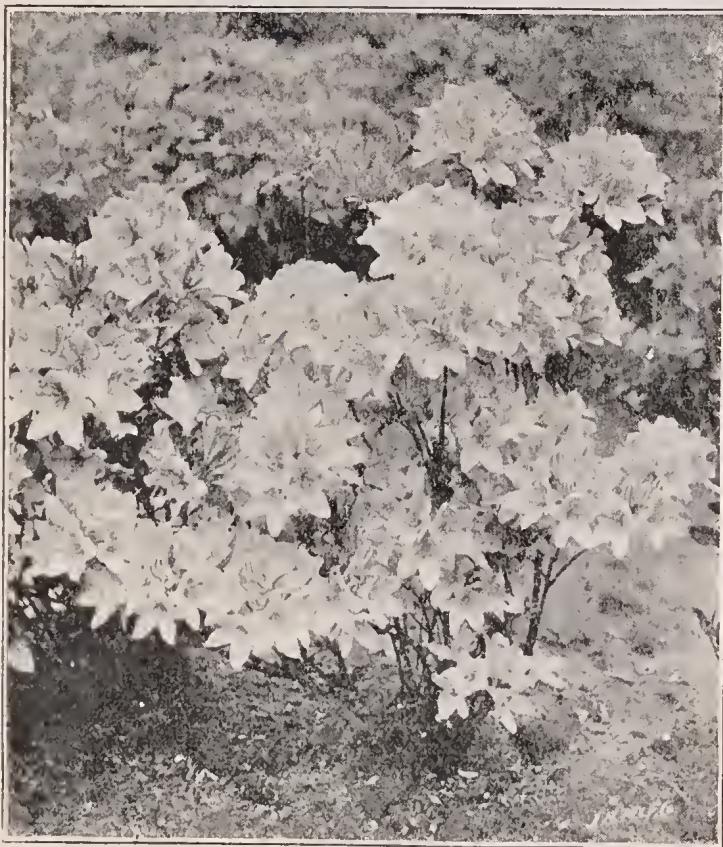
A. —, var. Wieri laciniatum. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE. 8 to 10 feet, 75 cts. each.

A. saccharum. SUGAR MAPLE. Five to 7 feet, 30 cts. each.

A. Tataricum. TARTARIAN MAPLE. A fine small species 20 feet high; very ornamental and quite hardy. 4 to 5 feet, 55 cts. each.

AESCRULUS Hippocastanum. HORSE-CHESTNUT. Three to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

AILANTUS glandulosa. TREE OF HEAVEN. Six to 8 feet, 35 cts. each.



Azalea calendulacea.

AMELANCHIER Canadensis. SHAD-BUSH, JUNE-BERRY. A shrub or small tree, with handsome white flowers in drooping racemes, which come in early spring before much of the forest foliage is out. 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each.

AMORPHA fruticosa. FALSE, or BASTARD INDIGO. Flowers dark, bluish purple. Shrub about 6 feet high. California. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each.

ANDROMEDA polifolia. WILD ROSEMARY. This charming little evergreen is only 10 to 12 inches high, with numerous small, pale pink, bell-shaped flowers. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1.25 per doz.

ARALIA spinosa. HERCULES' CLUB. A low tree or shrub, with prickly stem. Plants 5 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each.

AZALEA arborescens. Three to 10 feet high; deciduous leaves and pale rose-colored flowers in June. One of the brightest shrubs of early spring. 35 cts. each.

A. Canadensis (Rhodora Canadensis). Grows 1 to 3 feet high, bearing in spring rose-purple flowers before the leaves. 25 cts. each.

A. calendulacea. FLAME-COLORED AZALEA. Orange-colored flowers, turning to red. Fine plants, 35 cts. each.

A. nudiflorum. PINXTER FLOWER. A handsome shrub, 2 to 10 feet high. It forms clumps. The flowers are very handsome and vary in color from nearly white to dark purple. 25 cts. each.

A. Vaseyi. A new and fine species from the southern Alleghanies. Rose-purple flowers in May. Fine, established plants, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each.

A. viscosum. SWAMP PINK, WHITE HONEYSUCKLE. Four to 10 feet high; white flowers in May. Good plants, 18 to 24 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

BENZOIN odoriferum (Lindera Benzoin). SPICE BUSH. Grows 6 to 15 feet high. Native of damp woods. It will thrive in shade if not too dry. Plants 24 inches high, 25 cts. each.

BERBERIS Thunbergii. The finest species in the genus, useful in many different ways. 15 cts. each, 2 for 25 cts., \$1 per doz.; first size plants, 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

B. vulgare. COMMON BARBERRY. 15 cts. each.

B. vulgare, var. atropurpurea. Purple-leaved form. 12 to 18 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

BETULA lutea. YELLOW, or GRAY BIRCH. Plants 3 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

B. nigra. RED, or RIVER BIRCH. Three to 5 feet, 30 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

B. papyracea. CANOE BIRCH. Six to 7 feet, 60 cts. each.

B. populifolia. AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH. A beautiful tree. Four to 5 feet, 30 cts. each.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. SWEET - SCENTED SHRUB, CAROLINA ALLSPICE. 20 cts. each.

CARAGANA Sibirica. PEA-TREE. Three to 4 feet, 25 cts. each.

CEANOOTHUS Americanus. NEW JERSEY TEA. One to 2 feet high, with pretty panicles of white flowers, 25 cts. each.



Berberis Thunbergii. (See preceding page.)

CELTIS occidentalis. NETTLE TREE, HACKBERRY. Plants 5 feet, 30 cts. each.

CERCIS Canadensis. AMERICAN RED-BUD, JUDAS-TREE. A small tree 10 to 20 feet high, with an abundance of small red flowers. 4 to 6 feet, 40 cts. each.

CHAMAEDAPHNE calyculata (*Cassandra calyculata*). LEATHER-LEAF. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., for flowering size.

CHIONANTHUS Virginicus. WHITE FRINGE. Twelve to 18 inches, 20 cts. each.

CLADRASTIS tinctoria (*Virgilia lutea*). YELLOW-WOOD. Five to 7 feet, 45 cts. each.

CLETHRA acuminata. MOUNTAIN SWEET PEPPER-BUSH. Plants 20 inches high, 30 cts. each.

C. alnifolia. SWEET PEPPER-BUSH, WHITE ALDER. A shrub 3 to 10 feet high, growing near the coast from Maine to Virginia and southward, bearing in abundance handsome fragrant flowers in summer. Two to 3 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

COMPTONIA asplenifolia. SWEET FERN. 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

CORNUS. DOGWOOD, CORNEL.

C. alternifolia. A tall shrub or small tree, with a peculiar flat top. Plants 3 to 6 feet high, 25 cts. each.

C. amomum (*C. cericea*). SILKY CORNUS. Three to 10 feet high, with purple branches. Fruit blue or bluish white. Plants 5 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

Cornus candidissima (*C. paniculata*). Two feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

C. florida. FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Plants about 2 feet, 25 cts. each.

C. stolonifera. OSIER DOGWOOD. Reddish purple bark, a little darker than the preceding; blooms in early June. Forms good-sized clumps. 1½-foot plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CORYLUS Sp. COB FILBERT. Plants 2 feet high, 25 cts. each.

CYDONIA Japonica. JAPAN QUINCE. Two feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CYTISUS purpureus. TREFOIL. A low hardy shrub, with pretty purple flowers. 20 cts. each.

DEUTZIA gracilis. Fifteen to 20 inches, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

D. Sp. —, var. *Pride of Rochester*. 25 cts. each.

DIERVILLA florida (*Weigelia rosea*). A handsome Chinese shrub, with rose or white flowers in June. 25 cts. each.

D. Lonicera. FLY HONEYSUCKLE. A common low shrub, with yellow flowers. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

D. sessilifolia. Three to 4 feet, 20 cts. each.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Plants, 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each.

FAGUS sylvatica, var. *purpurea*. PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH. This is grafted from a very dark-leaved variety. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.25 each.



Kalmia latifolia.

FORSYTHIA suspensa. GOLDEN BELL. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

FRAXINUS nigra (*F. sambucifolia*). SWAMP ASH. Plants 4 to 6 feet, 20 cts. each.

GENISTA tinctoria. DYER'S BROOM, GREENWEED. Flowers in spicate racemes. Plant 1 to 2 feet high, with round, erect branches and smooth, lance-shaped leaves. A native of Europe and northwest Asia. 25 cts. each.

GINKGO biloba. MAIDENHAIR FERN TREE. Plant 2 feet high, 25 cts. each.

GLEITSCHIA triacanthos. HONEY LOCUST. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each.

HALESIA tetraptera. SILVER BELL, SNOWDROP TREE. A small tree, with drooping white flowers and large, ovate, lanceolate leaves. 3 feet, 35 cts. each.

HAMAMELIS Virginiana. WITCH-HAZEL. A fine, tall shrub, which blooms just before winter. Good plants, 2½ feet high, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HYDRANGEA paniculata, var. grandiflora. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz. A few standard tree forms at 75 cts. each.

ILEX verticillata. WINTERBERRY, or BLACK ALDER. A pretty shrub, 4 or 5 feet high. Chiefly ornamental on account of its handsome scarlet fruit. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. for plants 1½ to 2 feet.

JUGLANS nigra. BLACK WALNUT. Three to 4 feet, 25 cts. each.

JUNIPERUS Virginiana. RED CEDAR. Eighteen to 24 inches, 35 cts. each.

KALMIA latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL, or CALICO BUSH. One of the most desirable evergreen shrubs; 4 to 8 feet high, bearing in May and June a profusion of large, showy deep rose or nearly white flowers. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

KERRIA Japonica (*Orechorus Japonica*). A low shrub, with green bark, pretty foliage and small yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

K.—, var. Double. Large double yellow flowers. 20 cts. each.

K.—, var. *argenteo-variegata*. A very pretty form. 15 cts. each.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata. VARNISH TREE. Plants 3 to 4 feet, 20 cts. each.

LARIX Americana. AMERICAN LARCH, TAMARACK. A slender tree with heavy, close-grained wood. Plants 2 feet, 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

L. decidua (*L. Europaea*). EUROPEAN LARCH. Plants 2 feet high, spreading. Beautiful in spring. 25 cts. each.

LEDUM latifolium. LABRADOR TEA. About a foot high. Flowers in pretty cymes, white; last of May. Leaves covered underneath with rusty wool. 25 cts. each.

LIGUSTRUM vulgare. EUROPEAN PRIVET. Common Privet of Europe and north Africa. Plants 2 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz.

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. Two to 3 feet, 20 cts. each; 5 to 8 feet, 40 cts. each.

LONICERA ciliata. Two to 3 feet. Flowers yellowish green. 20 cts. each.

L. oblongifolia. SWAMP FLY HONEYSUCKLE. Two to 5 feet, with cream-colored flowers, light green, oblong leaves, and reddish purple berries. Fine in cultivation. 25 cts. each.

L. Chamaecerasus, var. *grandiflorus roseus*. Flowers showy in May, followed by the scarlet fruit. Bushy plants, 30 cts. each; smaller, 2 feet, 20 cts. each.

L. Tatarica. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Plants 3 to 4 feet, stocky, 45 cts. each, 2 for 70 cts.

LYCIUM halimifolium. Yellow flowers. Erect shrub from the south of Europe. Three-foot plants, 20 cts. each.

MAGNOLIA glauca. SWAMP, or WHITE BAY. Two and one-half to 4 feet, 40 cts. each.

MYRICA cerifera. TALLOW SHRUB, WAX MYRTLE. Grows 5 to 12 feet high and opens reddish flowers in May. A hardy evergreen shrub. Good plants. 3 to 4 feet high, 50 cts. each.

M. Gale. SWEET GALE. A dwarf, fragrant hardy shrub. Fine, stocky plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

NEGUNDO aceroides. See *Acer Negundo*.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. MOCK-ORANGE, SYRINGA. Grows from 2 to 10 feet high. A handsome species from the south of Europe. Plants 18 inches, stocky, 15 cts. each.

P. pubescens (*P. grandiflorus*). Two to 4 feet, 25 cts. each.

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius. NINEBARK. A fine native shrub 5 to 10 feet high, with umbel-like heads of white flowers in June. 2- to 4-foot plants, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PICEA alba (*Abies alba*). WHITE SPRUCE. A tall and handsome tree which attains a height of 50 to 150 feet. 18 inches high, 20 cts. each.

P. excelsa (*Abies excelsa*). NORWAY SPRUCE. A tall-growing tree of rapid growth; hardy and handsome. Nice for a boundary tree. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each. Smaller plants, 15 cts. each.

P. pungens. COLORADO SPRUCE. Not blue. One of the hardiest of the western Spruces. 12 to 20 inches, 70 cts. each.

PINUS divaricata (*P. Banksiana*). NORTHERN SCRUB PINE. The tree attains a height of 70 feet in favored locations. Plants 2 feet, 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

P. Laricio (*P. austriaca*). CORSICAN PINE. A hardy and handsome species, which attains a height of from 75 to 100 feet. 15 to 18 inches high, 25 cts each.

P. resinosa. RED PINE, NORWAY PINE. Tree attains a height of 70 to 150 feet, with long horizontal branches. A fine ornamental tree. Plants 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts. each.

P. rigida. PITCH PINE. Plants about 18 to 30 inches high, 30 cts.

P. Strobus. WHITE, or WEYMOUTH PINE. This is the handsomest of the Pines, and will thrive in a greater variety of soils and situations than any other species. It is rather rapid in growth. Not only is it one of the best trees for ornamental purposes, but there is no other tree in the world so largely grown for timber as this. 18 to 30 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PLATANUS occidentalis. AMERICAN Sycamore, BUTTONWOOD. Plants 6 to 10 feet, 50 cts.

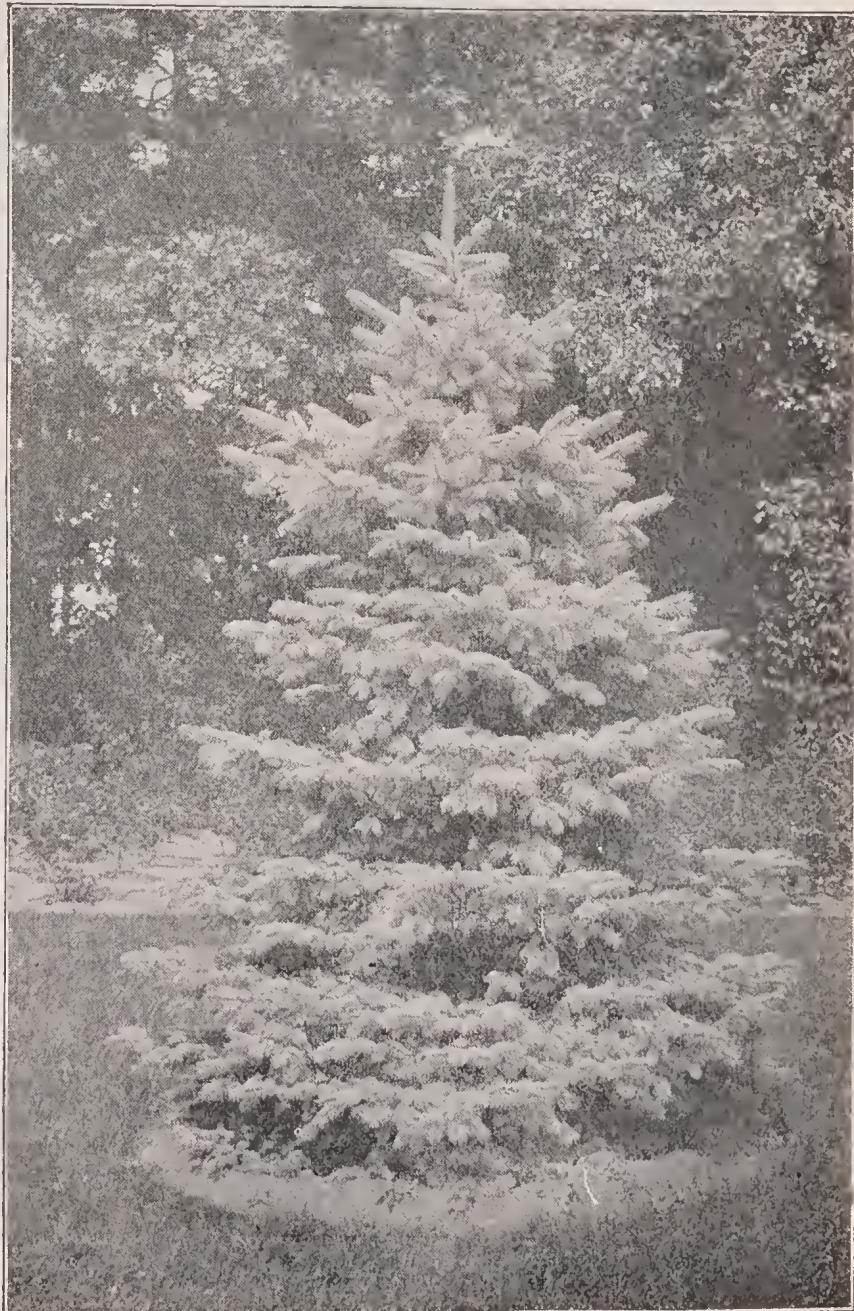
POPULUS alba, var. **Bolleana**. BOLLES' POPLAR. Somewhat pyramidal in outline. A tall narrow-topped tree. Turkestan. Plants 5 to 6 feet, 60 cts. each.

P. deltoides, var. **Carolinensis**. CAROLINA POPLAR. Distinct in habit of growth, forming a straight upright or pyramidal head. It seems to differ from the Cottonwood in its strict appearance and rapid growth. Nice plants, 10 to 12 feet, 55 cts. each.

P. nigra, var. **Italica**. LOMBARDY, or ITALIAN POPLAR. Plants 10 to 12 feet, 60 cts.

PRUNUS Americana. AMERICAN WILD PLUM. Two to 6 feet, 35 cts. each.

P. serotina. WILD BLACK CHERRY. A strong, straight tree not rarely 100 feet high. Valuable for its timber. 4 to 5 feet, 30 cts. each.



Picea pungens.



Rhododendron maximum.

PTELEA trifoliata. HOP TREE. Two to 3 feet, 20 cts. each.

QUERCUS bicolor. SWAMP WHITE OAK. Three to 5 feet, 40 cts. each.

Q. macrocarpa. BURR, or MOSSY-CUP OAK. Three to 4 feet, 40 cts. each.

Q. palustris. PIN OAK. Height about 60 feet. A very attractive tree under cultivation. 3 to 4 feet, 45 cts. each.

Q. Prinns (Q. montana). CHESTNUT OAK. Three to 5 feet, 40 cts. each.

Q. pedunculata (Q. Robur). ENGLISH OAK. Rather quick in its growth, with good foliage. Has proved quite hardy here. 2 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$1.70 per doz.

Q. rubra. RED OAK. Four to 7 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4.75 per doz.

Q. velutina (Q. tinctoria). BLACK, or YELLOW-BARKED OAK. Plants 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each.

RHAMNUS alnifolia. A low straggling shrub. 20c. ea.

RHODODENDRON Catawbiense. Shrub 3 to 6 feet high, with oval or oblong leaves and handsome lilac-purple flowers in June. Plants a foot high, 40 cts. each.

R. maximum. ROSE BAY, GREAT LAUREL. This handsome shrub grows naturally in Vermont and New Hampshire, but never attains the large size here that it does in the South. Flowers

Rhododendron maximum, continued.

pale rose or white, showy; leaves thick, 4 to 8 inches long, deep green. Good established plants a foot high, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz. A few larger plants at 65 cts. each.

R. punctatum. Twelve to 18 inches high, 45 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

RHUS Cotinus. SMOKE TREE. Three feet, 50c. each.

R. glaber, var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED SCARLET SUMAC. A handsome form with finely cut foliage. 40 cts. each.

RIBES sanguineum, var. fl. pl. A very handsome form when in flower. Plants 18 to 20 inches high, 20 cts. each.

ROBINIA hispida. ROSE ACACIA. A shrub 3 to 8 feet high, with bristly branches and stalks, and large, deep rose-colored flowers in May and June. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

R. Pseudacacia. COMMON LOCUST. Plants 8 to 10 feet high, 35 cts. each.

RUBUS odoratus. PURPLE-FLOWERING RASPBERRY. Attains 3 to 5 feet in height, and bears large showy rose-purple flowers in summer. Two-foot collected plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SALIX pentandra laurilifolia. The WILLOWS are all extremely useful and easy to grow. Two feet, 30 cts. each.

S. sp. PURPLE-BARKED WILLOW. 25 cts. each.

S. sp. RED-BARKED WILLOW. 25 cts. each.

SAMBUCUS Canadensis. COMMON ELDER. Collected plants only, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

S. —, var. variegatus. The leaves are very bright, making it a beautiful shrub for contrasting with plain green ones in groups. 2 feet, 40c. each.

SCHIZONOTUS discolor (*Spiraea discolor*, *S. ariaefolia*). Shrub 20 feet high, with creamy white flowers. Medium-sized plants, 25 cts.

SOPHORA Japonica. PAGODA TREE. Fine plants, 4 to 5 feet high, 55 cts. each.

SORBARIA Lindleyana (*Spiraea Lindleyana*). Native to the Himalayas. 4 to 8 feet high. Large terminal panicles of white flowers. This species kills back, but comes up each year from the root and makes a fine showing. Strong plants, 30 cts. each.

S. sorbifolia (*Spiraea sorbifolia*). Flowers white, in panicles. July to August. Grows 3 to 6 feet high, and is a native to Siberia. 2-foot plants, 25 cts. each.

SORBUS melanocarpa. CHOKEBERRY. A medium-sized shrub, with small, shining leaves, handsomely tinted in autumn. Flowers pretty, white, followed by black fruit. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

S. Aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. Five to 7 feet, 50 cts. each.

SPIRAEA. MEADOW SWEET.

S. Billardii [*S. salicifolia* according to Index Kewensis, but horticulturally different]. Rosy pink flowers. 4- to 5-foot plants, 20 cts. each.

Spiraea callosa [=Japonica, or alba?]. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. —, var. superba. More showy than the preceding, with pale pink flowers. 20 cts. each.

S. Bumalda, var. Anthony Waterer. 20 cts. each.

S. Lindleyana. See **Sorbaria**.

S. opulifolia. NINEBARK. See **Physocarpus**.

S. prunifolia, var. flore pleno. Two to 3 feet, 20 cts. each, 2 for 35 cts.

S. superba. Low shrub; flowers large, pink. June and July. 15 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

S. Thunbergii. One of the handsomest. Branching, with many delicate white flowers; the handsome foliage turns in autumn to a reddish yellow tint. 1 to 2 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each.

S. trilobata. A very charming species, more dwarf and spreading in habit than *S. Vanhouttei*, with somewhat similar white flowers, coming into bloom a little later. 25 cts. each.

S. Vanhouttei. A beautiful hardy shrub, with a profusion of white flowers in June. 20 cts. each, \$1.30 per doz.

STAPHYLEA pinnata. EUROPEAN BLADDER NUT. Plants 2 feet high, 20 cts. each.

S. trifolia. BLADDER NUT. 20 cts. each.

SYMPHORICARPA racemosus. WHITE SNOWBERRY. Good plants, 18 to 24 inches, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

S. —, var. pauciflorus. SNOWBERRY. This little shrub is valuable for planting on dry banks and bluffs. It does finely almost anywhere. 20c. ea.



Spiraea Anthony Waterer.

Symporicarpos vulgaris. INDIAN CURRANT, or CORAL BERRY. Flowers tinged with rose, in short, axillary clusters. Stocky plants, 25 cts. each.

S. variegatus. Plants 12 to 15 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

SYRINGA Chinensis. Two-foot plants, 25 cts. each.

S. --, var. alba. Eighteen to 20 inches, 20 cts. each.

S. Japonica. Four years, 20 cts. each.

S. Josikaea. Late-blooming; has bluish purple fragrant flowers. All the Lilacs are handsome. 25 cts. each.

S. Persica. PERSIAN LILAC. Eighteen to 24 inches, 20 cts. each.

S. vulgaris. Two feet, 15 cts. each.

S. --, var. Charles X. Two feet, 65 cts. each.

S. --, var. Mme. Casimir Perier. Eighteen to 24 inches, 65 cts. each.

S. --, var. Belle de Nancy. Two feet, 65 cts. each.

TAXUS Canadensis. GROUND HEMLOCK. A low evergreen. Does well in the shade of taller trees, in moist soil, but will not thrive in the sun. 20 cts. each.

THUYA occidentalis (*T. tatarica*, Gord.; *T. Wareana*). AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. Plants 20 to 30 inches high, 35 cts. each.

TILIA Americana. BASSWOOD, WHITE-WOOD. Five to 7 feet, 35 cts. each.

TSUGA Canadensis. COMMON HEMLOCK. One to 2 feet high, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ULMUS Americana. WHITE ELM. Ten to 12 feet, 75 cts. each.

VIBURNUM acerifolium. Twenty-four-inch plants, 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

V. cassinooides. WITHE-ROD. Two feet, 30 cts. each.

V. dentatum. ARROW-WOOD. Five to 15 feet high; white flowers, dark purple fruits. Plants 2 feet high, stocky, 25 cts. each.

V. Lantana. WAYFARING TREE. This shrub or low tree sometimes attains a height of 20 feet. Flowers in white dense cymes. Nice for dry places and limestone soil. Plants 2 feet, 20c. ea.

V. Lentago. SHEEPBERRY. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 25c. each, \$2 per doz.

V. Opulus. CRANBERRY BUSH, GUELDER ROSE. Plants 4 feet high, 55 cts. each.

V. --, var. flore pleno. SNOWBALL. 2 feet high, 20 cts. each.

V. pubescens. Good clumps about 2 feet high, 25 cts. each.

V. rufidulum. BLACK HAW. Plants 3 to 5 feet high and stocky, 40 cts. each.

V. tomentosum, var. plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. Three-foot plants, 50 cts. each.

WEIGELA. See *Diervilla*.

XANTHOXYLUM Americanum. PRICKLY ASH. Two feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Viburnum plicatum.



A Pond of White Water Lilies. (See page 56.)

The Bog and Water Garden

Nymphaeas and most other aquatics should be planted in a good, rich soil, if the best results are looked for. A mixture of heavy, dark soil and well-composted cow manure is good. The plants should be well embedded in the soil under the water. For Sarracenias, a mixture of peat and leaf-mold in any wet, sandy soil will answer. The location should not be too cold. If the moisture is furnished by cold springs, the plants should not be set very near them. Most aquatics need still water. They do not like a current or the disturbance of strong waves.

Water Lilies and other aquatics are often grown in tubs sunk in the ground. Ponds or pools are, of course, much better, where they are to be had, and with wet or boggy places bordering them, bog plants can be grown. When these wet margins have only a clay or sandy soil, better results can be obtained by adding 6 inches of peat as a top-dressing, which makes a pretty fair depth for bog plants. But before this is done, all grass and sedge roots should be eradicated. Many bog plants do not require peat, but will grow in any wet, sandy or other soil which is always moist; others require not only peat, but need some shelter from the winds, such as low trees or small shrubs afford. Most of the species herein mentioned do not need this protection from winds; yet a few such bog shrubs would be quite in place if planted among and around them.

Such water-loving species as *Azalea viscosa*, *Rosa carolina*, *Ilex verticillata*, *Lonicera oblongifolia*, *Ledum latifolium*, *Myrica gale*, *Andromeda polifolia*, *Pyrus arbutifolia* and *Rhodora Canadensis*, though they do well planted in moist garden soil, are found growing naturally in bogs and swamps. For the margins of bogs there are few more attractive shrubs than *Cornus stolonifera* or *C. cericea*. Among the vines that may be used for moist grounds along brooks, etc., are *Clematis Virginiana* and *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. *Vitis riparia* is also common along the banks of streams, and climbs over bushes and trees, making a good companion for the Virgin's Bower, Bittersweet, Moonseed and Woodbine.

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; *P.* indicates PREPAID.

BOG AND AQUATIC PLANTS

ACORUS Calamus. SWEET FLAG. A bog plant or sub-aquatic, but will live in moist garden soil. The long light green leaves are quite pretty, especially as seen growing naturally. Height 2 to 4 feet. N., 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.; P., 11 cts. each, 95 cts. per doz.

A. gramineus, var. variegatus. Does well in either moist or dry soil. A fine variegated plant. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.; P., 15 cts. each, \$1.35 per doz.

ALISMA Plantago. WATER PLANTAIN. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

CALLA palustris. WATER CALLA. This little native somewhat resembles the cultivated Calla, both in leaf and flower. It is a bog plant, and likes a peaty soil and moisture, and will thrive in sun or shade in the right soil. N., 15 cts. each; P., 17 cts. each.

CALTHA biflora. N., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

C. leptosepala. N., 15 cts. each.

C. palustris. MARSH MARIGOLD. Every one who has seen this plant in its profusion of golden bloom in early spring will remember it. It is the most lavish of its color of any of our wild flowers. Broad patches of solid bloom are scattered along the meadow brooks wherever it has established itself. For low ground, where there is plenty of moisture, it is one of the best. It forces well in pots. N., 10 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.; P., 12 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz. (\$3 per 100.)

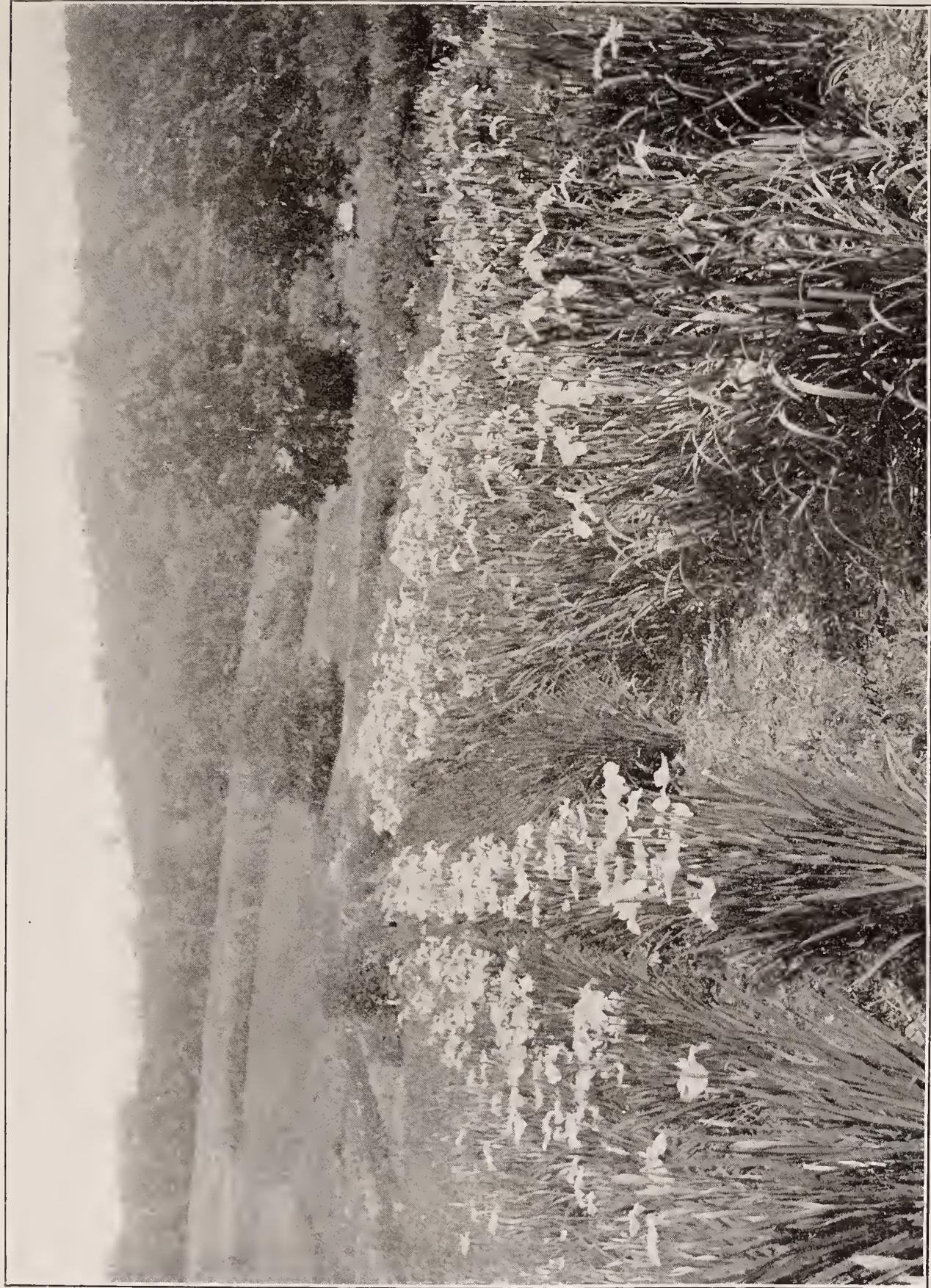
HELONIAS bullata. SWAMP PINK. When not used as a bog plant, this rare and local species needs moist sand, or a soil that will always contain moisture. Its height is 1 to 2 feet, bearing a short, dense raceme of rose-purple flowers. N., 20 cts. each; P., 23 cts. each.

IRIS Pseudacorus. YELLOW IRIS, WATER FLAG. Flowers large, almost scentless, bright yellow and orange-yellow. Stems stout, 2 to 3 feet high. Europe and western Asia. A fine bog plant. N., 15 cts. each; P., 20 cts. each.

Besides the various Bog Plants of this section are others previously described in this catalogue which might be added to Bog Plants, because they not only grow well in good garden soil, but also do nicely in many wet situations; in fact, some are found naturally in bogs. I mention the following, for description of which please see foregoing sections: *Hibiscus Moscheutos*, *H. militaris*, *Lilium superbum*, *L. pardalinum*, *Lobelia cardinalis*, *Lythrum Salicaria*, *Myosotis palustris*, *Pentstemon levigatus*, *Parnassia Caroliniana*, *P. asarifolia*, *Rudbeckia laciniata*, *Smilacina stellata*, *Thalictrum corynatum*, *Liparis Læsellii*, *Cypripedium spectabile*, *C. pubescens*, *C. parviflorum*, *Aspidium cristatum* and vars. *Clintonianum*, *Bootii* and *Thelypteris*, *Onoclea sensibilis*, *Osmunda cinnamomea*, *O. regalis*, *Woodwardia angustifolia*, *W. Virginica*.

 Other species will be offered in my Autumn Supplement, sent out about September 1.

N. preceding the prices indicates NOT PREPAID; P. indicates PREPAID.



A Field of Japan Iris. (See page 19.)



T. H. McF. C.

LILIUM AURATUM

PLANTS & BULBS & FERNS
SHRUBS & TREES
VINES

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Charlotte & Vermont*